PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,637—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	16th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay. 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 367-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5085	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 890 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 500. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,232 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 15th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (K. Shed Princes Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th August 1902.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

FEVERS ! MALARIA ! ! PLAGUE ! ! !

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

NEW SKIN.

LIQUID COURT PLASTER
WATERPROOF—WON'T WASH OFF
ANTISEPTIC, ASEPTIC

HEALS Cuts, Abrasions, Nail Quicks, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns, Blisters and all Wounds.
RELIEVES Chiblains (broken or not) Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, &c., &c.
PUTS a healthy healing Skin on a wound in a minute.
MAKES CORNS instantly painless.
Per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All prices in the current catalogue of Treacher & Co. are REDUCED 10 PER CENT, with the exception of Stores, already revised, Wines, Beers and Medicines.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 3 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co , Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, ESQ.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "CROWN" PIANO.

ONE of the best known PIANOS in America to-day is the "CROWN.". It is as well known in America as the great makers of the Continent that have been known for over a century across the water.

What has caused the popularity of the "CROWN" may be asked by those not familiar with the Piano. We will answer briefly that it is on account of its superb mechanism. Every little detail of the instrument is looked after by expert mechanics with the greatest care, from the sounding-board to its exterior design. The men who examine every part to that which goes to make up the whole of the numerous details of a first class Piano have had years of experience in Piano building and regulating. Those men not only know the demands of the hour, but are constantly making experiments and improvements whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. On account of this care and study the "CROWN" Piano is known as a marvellous instrument in construction and perfection of tone, quality, delicate action and artistic design. But this is not all. While the "CROWN" Piano in all its qualities mentioned, is as near perfection as skill can make it, it is capable of imitating the sound of nearly every orchestral instrument known. This instead of detracting from the sweet and pure tone of the Piano, improves it.

In connection with the other features is a practice clarier, a device which never allows the hammer to touch the strings during periods of practice, thus saving the Pianos from constant wear, and at the same time saving the performer the annoyance of that continuous monotone so distasteful to a sensitive ear.

ORCHESTRAL GRAND "CROWN" PIANO.

THE PIANO OF MANY TONES.

Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

CASH RS. 950.

On the Hire System } For 12 months Rs. 88-12 per month,
,, 21 ,, ,, 47-8 ,,

EXTRAS.

Packing Case	Rs. 25	Revolving Piano Stool	Rs. 18
Woollen Cover	,, 15	Set of insulators	,, 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

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ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th August, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th August, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

THE Public are reminded that when BOOKING SEATS by the RACE SPECIALS the day previous to departure, the necessary Tickets should be purchased at the same time.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 41 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chepauk, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 499 of 1898.

KHANDERAO HARISCHANDRA MOORANJAN, Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of HARISCHANDRA VASUDEO MOORANJAN, deceased .... Plaintiff

vs.

JAVERBAI, Widow of KARRIMJEE IBRAHIM KARRIMJEE, the Son, FATMABAI, AMTUBAI, MARIAMBAI, DAYAMBAI, MANEKBAI, and SAKKENABAI, the daughters all being the heirs and legal representatives of KARIMJEE MOOSAJEE, deceased .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of March 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land and ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road in the City of Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and one square yard and half of another square yard and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 251, New No. 14,933, Old Survey No. 2|9, and New Survey No. 1-3553, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the East by the land or ground leased to Devidin Madorilal and another, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Sorabjee and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or round situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and half square yard, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 2|9 and New Survey No. 3553, and it is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the public passage left by Fazendar, on or towards the East by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Kassamjee Moosajee, and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor. For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the offices of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 429 of 1895.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE GHEEWALLA .... Plaintiff

VERSUS

ZIBOON NISSA KHANOOM .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1902, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant respectively to and in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 4 New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570', A-15703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 4, New No. 1 01, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-45703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, South and West by the property fourthly hereinafter described, and on or towards the East by a Mahomedan Mosque.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate in 14 Kamatipoora Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 78, New No. 16038, New Survey No. 4-6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards South by the 14 Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonji Edalji Bharoocha, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, of which one piece or portion admeasuring six hundred and sixty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old Nos. 3162, 3163, 3165 and 3172, New No. 10003, Old Survey No. 4570 to 4572 4596, New Survey No. 2-6438, another piece admeasuring three hundred and ninety square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under Old No. 3159, 3160, New No. 10013, Old Survey No. 4561, 4562, New Survey No. 4-6438, and a third piece or portion admeasuring two hundred square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under old Nos. 4930 4931, New No. 1119, New Survey Nos 4636, 4737, New Survey No. 2-6438, and the fourth of which said piece or portion of land admeasuring Twenty Square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard, assessed under Old No. 4762, New No. 11131, Old Survey No. 4291, New Survey No. 2-6438 and all which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the East by a passage and the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises built and standing on the said several pieces or parcels, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 712, 713 to 715, 2216, 2220, 2221, 2222 and 2223, and Street Nos. 64, 184, 186, 188; 1, 2, 3

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and MOOS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1902, at 9-30 P.M.

W. BAXTER,
Hon. Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BURMA CUT TEAKWOOD WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1902, for the supply of

60 TONS BURMA CUT TEAKWOOD WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned, together with specification and particulars of delivery.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th August, 1902.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR AUCTION SALE absolutely to the highest bidder without limit or reserve. The whole of the 3 ICEMAKING MACHINES, PLANT, LAND, HOUSES, &c., belonging to the OUDH ICE COMPANY at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bareilly, on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1902,

Commencing at 10 A. M.

To be sold at the Oudh Ice Company's premises at Hazaribagh, Lucknow.

Full Particulars on Application to

PEAKE ALLEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, Lucknow.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 152 of 1901.

BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH .... Plaintiff.

vs.

NOWROJI NUSSERWANJI THUTHI .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following property:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, forming one portion or compartment in a chawl or range of seven houses or apartments and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate, lying and being on the West side of Parsee Bazar Street, as entered in the books of the Municipality otherwise called Bora Bazar within the Fort Walls of Bombay in the sub-district of formerly Fort and Colaba but now of Bombay and which said premises contain by admeasurement 90 square yards and one fifth of another square yard or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Public Parsee Bazar Street, aforesaid, on the West by the property of Byramji Cursetji Bengali, on the North by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range formerly belonging to Sorabji Cowasji but now to Dinbai, widow of Cowasji Sorabji Pouwalla, and on the South by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, formerly belonging to Cursetbai, wife of Nusserwanji Bomanji but now owned by Manockji Sorabji Pouwalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 23, and now under Ward No. 1564, and Street No. 114, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 355, and New No. 5308, Old Survey No. 656, and New Survey No. 9092, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowroji Nusserwanji Thuthi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 11, Sirdar's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

— OR A —

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

— OR AN —

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,

— OR A —

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	—	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do. „ 100	... —	200
2 Do. „ 75	... ...	150
4 Do. „ 50	... ...	200
10 Do. „ 25	... ...	250
100 Do. „ 10	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1	... ...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M.: with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fetid Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address:—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110, Branches in India.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES at SALE PRICES.—Our Children's Boots and Shoes must be sold to make room for New Stock and have been greatly reduced. Good strong Black or Tan Lace Shoes, from Rs. 1-4, and Boots from Rs 2. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED a CANVASSER, for a large Steam Printing Press, to obtain orders on Commission, Apply Box "No. 452 A.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being Registered for Machine or Handmade ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e., 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. [illegible] Rs. 6 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous diabetes cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor paste. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. [illegible] remedy for [illegible] Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists [illegible]. Apply to P. C. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. O. Works Baranagar, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, opposite St. George's Hospital, the Hospital kit of the Kapole Plague Hospital—

Consisting of iron beadsteads, chairs, tables, screens, sanitary bed pans, medicine bottles, cupboards copper and brass cooking utensils, pots of plants, corrugated iron sheets, Mangalore tiles, Porebunder marble slabs, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the day, time, and place mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jehangir Manockjee Contractor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd April, 1900, the following valuable landed property:—

PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the building or chawl thereon standing, situate near Grant Road within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of ground sold to Hussonally Sullemanjee, part of which is to be used for a proposed road, on or towards the south by the property said to belong to the estate of the late Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the west by a narrow strip of Government vacant land measuring three feet in width, beyond which is the property said to belong to Hoosein Miya Rahimtoola, and on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co., which said piece of land is numbered 1-7347 in the books of the Collector of Bombay, and a building thereon is now is the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mooljee B. Barbhaya, Esq., Solicitor, at his office at Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES SOOSI AND CHECK CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha Market by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of A. Hajee Esmail.

16 Bales each 60 pieces Soosi cloth No. 018.
16 Do. do. do. „ 25.
3 Do. do. check cloth „ 104.
8 Do. do. do. „ 402.

And on account and risk of Vadilal Goculbhoy.

3 bales each 60 pieces check cloth No. 911.
5 Do. do. do. „ 104.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 handsome strong single seated office brougham.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 powerful brown waler gelding, 16 hands, 6 years, quite to ride and drive.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF OILMANSTORES, PERFUMERY, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

By order of N. W. Kemp, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Sorabjee Muncherjee Mehrhomjee, Provision Merchant, trading as P. Jamison and Co., an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 15th August, 1902, at 2-30 p.m., at the insolvent's shop Nos. 162-164 opposite the Crawford Market, consisting of assorted jams and jelly, tart fruits, pickles, sauces, chutney, curry powders, potted and preserved meats and fishes, vegetables, fruits in juice, boiled rabbits, sausages, tea, coffee, biscuits, butter, swiss milk, preserves, comfits, crackers, flavouring essences, French capers, table salt, vermicelli, dried herbs, petit pois, cigarettes, cigars, cut tobacco, patent medicine, toilet requisites, soaps, scents, sponges, fans, marking inks, leather polish, fruits, sliding door cupboards, show case, tables, teapoy, corner stands, chairs, glass jars, scale and weights fire extinguisher, tea canisters, empty boxes and tins, coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods, consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, platedware, porcelain, table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces, toys, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF ONE SHARE IN THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, by order of Bhunsali Bhugwandass Pitamber, and on account and at the risk of Sha Hirachun Javraj,

1 share in the Volkart's United Press Company, No. 83.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILK AND COTTON WEARING APPAREL, FURNITURE, UTENSILS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the effects of the late Kassiba, consisting of gold bangles, ring, wank, walls, gote, neck ornaments, head ornaments, pearl nose and ear rings, silver todo, pijun, waist chains cup, silk and cotton wearing apparel, copper and brass, utensils, wooden cot, mirrors, clock, pictures, cupboards, &c.

Also the effects of the late Nandibai consisting of copper and brass utensils, pictures, silk and wearing apparel, &c.

Also the effects of the late Premji Inderji consisting of gold ring, wearing apparel and utensils.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BHOIWADY ROAD IN PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Purbhudas Pursotumdas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Jamnabai, wife of Pragji Pursotum, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of April, 1900, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bhoiwady Road, in Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 117, new No. A-14276, Old Survey No. none, and New Survey No. A-10, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward F No. 1339 (2) and street No. 33 A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the land of Jokin Philip Patel, on the west by the property of Manoo Yenas Noon and Jooran Yenas Noon, on the north by the land of Ramchander Soonder, and on the south by a Govan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th August, 1902.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,252
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,015
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to 41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 10-0	£84
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 340

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

				Half yearly.	
Amience	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	125
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	11
Bombay: United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	440
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 75	1,475
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Connaught Mills	1,600	500	500	25	400
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	387½
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	420
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	502 1-2
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Nil	352 1-2
Empress	2,160	500	500	Nil	195
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	340
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullougha	1,500	500	500	25	390
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	950
Imperial Cotton	100	500	500	dvd Rs25	90
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	315
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	400
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	280
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	92½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	2.0
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	275
Khandeish	730	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	600
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	360
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs25	115
Lord Reay Manufacturing	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,600
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,615
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	1,400
Mysore S. and M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	445
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	615
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs60	1,610
Soonderdas	720	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Southern India	1,000	500	200	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	7,380	250	250	Nil	120
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	75
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	195
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 5	560
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	Nil	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Kohinoor	2,200	500	500	20	287½

PRESS COMAPNIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	125	1,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 80	520
Ballary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	205
Bhownuggur City Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	190
Broach City Press Co., Co.	620	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	175
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd R125	1,300xd
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs90	800
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs60	495
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvd Rs80	550
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs 30	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	435
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs20	40
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	455
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	dvd Rs50	730
New Berar	1,250	500	200	dvd Rs50	575
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs10	156 1-4
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dvd Rs30	400
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	70	1600
Sind	100	450	750	170	190
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	300	all	16	140
Villkert	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 75	1,020

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,730	100	100	dv Rs12	232
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	85
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	157
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,575	dvd 450	6,625
Do. New Issue	1,300	625	375	dvd 112½	1,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	574
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	775
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs 8	130
Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co, Ld.	2,000	250	250	c p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	17
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	10	dvd Rs7½	135
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	17	21	56
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	80	1	117
Marcks and Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	125
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	60	10	12 pr ct	134
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	21
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs16	452½
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs12	610
Thacker and Co.,	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	160
Telephone Co.	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1½	24½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New £12 Shares	...	£10	—	—	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	—	Rs 10	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	26,000	500	...	Rs 6	440

DEPARTURE OF BOER PRISONERS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nevasa, Captain J. M. Tyrrell, which sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., conveyed sixty-six Boer prisoners of war, who have paid their own passage. They were conveyed on board the Nevasa from the Victoria Dock in the Company's launch.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Bombay mails of 26th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on 29th instant.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .... £95 9-16 = — 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .... £101 = plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...... £108 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £64 7-8 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London .... 24 1-4 = .. 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 3-16 = .. 1-16
Do. New York ...... 52 7-8 = .. 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25'19 1-2 = .. 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London ...... 20'49 = .. 1-4
Exchange on New York .... 4'87 7-8 = —1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
Short London Bills 2 5-8 „ = do.
Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 „ = do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 „ = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8 „ = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-2 „ = —1-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2 „ = —1-8

Amount paid into to the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Shipping Arrivals—Collinso Leuctra.
Cotton total visible supply ...... 1,040,000 bales
„ of which is East Indian. 99 000 „
„ Total stock in London ... 18,000 „
„ Quantity in sight ...... 10,300,000 „

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4 26-32,—2-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'29	4'18	4'12	4'10
— 7	— 7	— 7	— 6
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'8	4'8	4'8	4'8
— 6	— 6	— 6	— 6

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 2,000 Bales.
„ Last year ....
Exports to Great Britain ...... 1,000 „
„ Continent ...... 2 000 „
„ Mid-Uplands .... 9 „
Futures, month of Dec. ...... 7'63 — 2
Do. do. March ...... 7'62 — 2
Coffee 5 1-2

In New Orleans—
Spot 8 3-8
Futures month of Sept. ...... 7'75 — 1
Do. Dec. 7'45

Closing tone dull.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 32. Aug.-Sept. Sellers Tone firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 72 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 11th August 1902 :—

Cotton	1,540	bales.
Wheat	1,830	cwts.
Linseed	866	„
Rapeseed	6,104	„
Gingellyseed	228	„
Poppyseed	3,181	„
Groundnuts	61	„
Castorseed	4,008	„
Rice	1,267	„
Myrabollams	269	„
Cottonseed	5,204	„

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownugger 3 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 95 9-16
3 per cent Rentes 101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 7-8
Bar Silver 24 1-4

The sum of about £1,00 000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T. T. 1s 3 7-8d
Bank Demand 1s 3 29-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ... 1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do ... 1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do 169
Marks 3 do do 137 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight 129 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „ 171 1-2
Japan 30 „ „ 151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—steady.
Cash 97-9
1st Settlement 97-6

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

COTTON—

	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H.-G.	176	170	...	25 Jany
Belati, (M.-G.)	180	...	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	182	...	do.
Dhamangaum, Poolgaum.	197	...	...	do.
Broach M. S,	...	...	216-17	25 March

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 10
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward } 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do. Forward } 6 13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } do. Forward } 7 4
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 8 9
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } ... ... 26 12 to 27

Liverpool opening telegram—
Tone quiet.
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports 4,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'34	4'22	4'17	4 15
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4'13	4'13	4'13	4-13

COTTON.—The decline advised by Reuter from Liverpool this morning has had no effect on our local market. Prices are unchanged, and there is a small enquiry for Bengals for ready shipment, with the usual demand from the mills.

Telegraphic Message from Shanghai reports the following :

Fortnightly Sales .... 3000 Bales
Unsold Stock Estimated at ...... 47,000 „
Market steady firm
Exchange Quotation, Rs 175 1-2

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY 13TH AUGUST.

HANDICAPS.

The Stick Stakes—1 Mile

Good Boy 11 10 Beryl 11 4 Funny 11-4
Ruddigore 10 8 Widgeon 9 13 Jenaroo 9 12
Patrician 9 10 Waress 9 7 and Hoosainee 7 3

The Midget Plate—1-2 Mile

Brigand 10 5 Governor 9 3 Fruit Salt 8 13
Hermit 8 11 Chester 8 9 Subhoy 8 3 Duldul 8 1
Bin Rashid 8 0 Ferdosi 7 12 Thunder 7 11
Shah Jehan 7 10 K G 7 9 Flashlight 7 9
Hindoostan 7 4 Sincerity 7 3 Nasaralla 7 2
Bukhtawar 6 11 Young Sher ali 6 9 and Jeddah 6 0
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs

All Pony Plate—5 furlongs

Min (late Buttercup) 9 10 Key West 9 8 Wink 9 7
Malice 9 4 Olga 9 2 Cinder 8 9 Free Trade 8 4
Alma 7 13 Annie Laurie 7 12 Optical 7 10 and Minnichaha 7-7

Welter Plate —1-2 Mile

Tam Ring 12 0 Scorn 11 3 Saracen 11 0
Chancellor 10 12 Tirah 10 9 Subhoy 10 7
Lady Betty 10 6 Rocket 10 0 Dictator 9 13
Sir Laddie 9 10 and Bonnie Lad 9 4
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Stick Stakes—Jenaroo
Arab Consolation Plate—Dispute
The Little Maiden Plate Chichester
The Midget Plate—Brigand, Hindoostan, Sincerity and Young Sherali—Welter Plate, Scorn.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, 13th August.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUBASH—Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash, senior partner, Messrs. Cursetjee and Edulijee Dubashes, B. I. S. N Co., died yesterday afternoon at his residence, Girgaum Back Road Funeral takes place this morning at 7-30. Deeply regretted by his relatives and a large circle of friends.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water 7-46m. 6-21a. Low water, 0-6m, 1-0a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p. m.
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Meadow Street, 3-30 p. m.
Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Meadow Street, 4 p. m.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers vs. Gymkhana.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s. s. Nankin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. to-morrow.

ACCIDENT IN A RAILWAY YARD—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Rama Dagdoo, a labourer. About two months and-a-half ago the deceased was engaged along with other labourers in moving a crane along the rails in the Gun Carriage Yard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, when his left foot was accidentally caught between the crane and a rail. He was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where subsequently blood-poisoning set in, and he died on Monday. A verdict of death from blood poisoning following an accidental injury was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE CANNING.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner held an inquest, on Monday, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, regarding the death of Dinmahomed a rigger. On Monday morning the deceased and a number of lascars were engaged on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, now lying in the wet basin of the Dockyard, removing her riggings for repairs. The deceased was climbing up a rope which was fastened close to the top of the mainmast and while he was about half way up, the rope suddenly snapped and he fell on to the deck sustaining a fracture of the spine and a wound at the back of the head. He died within a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RASH DRIVING.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Morris charged Jamal Bura, a coachman in the employ of a Mahomedan gentleman, with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing hurt to one Aboobaker Ahmed, a Mahomedan lad. The evidence showed that on Sunday last the accused drove his master to the Victoria Terminus. While driving back home the complainant was knocked down by the horse attached to the carriage near Chuckla Street and two of the wheels passed over him. The boy was injured on the head and other parts of the body. The accused in his defence said that he shouted out to the boy, who paid no attention to the warning and hence the accident. The Magistrate held that the accused had neither shouted out to the boy nor pulled up the animal before the accident. He therefore fined him Rs. 20 in default ordered him to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST NEWSPAPER BOY —At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged one Rowji Rana, a newspaper boy, employed by the "Jame-Jamshed" with criminal breach of trust in respect of five annas being the value of five copies of the "Jame-Jamshed." Accused was daily entrusted with 86 copies of the paper for distribution among the subscribers. Of these he distributed 85 to the regular subscribers and gave one away on his own account. One of the subscribers made a complaint to the office of the "Jame Jamshed" that his copy had not reached him for five days. Mr. Mody said that he required the copies to be sent to a relative of his and had, therefore, asked the accused to get one more for him from his masters. It was then that he came to know that accused had brought him the copies without the permission of his employers. The Magistrate said that it was a common practice among newspaper boys to appropriate proceeds of copies entrusted to them, and it ought to be put a stop to. He sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER FORGERY CASE.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Payne, solicitor of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared on behalf of one Thurdas Shivji, and applied for a warrent, against Jetha Visram, Ratansy Virji, Jeram Hansraj, Canji Ramji, Garji Jetna, and Govind Visram, the first of whom he charged with forging a will, of one Gopal Visram and attempting to pass it as a genuine document, and the others with abetment of forgery and perjury.

After hearing Mr. Payne, the Magistrate ordered summons to issue against the parties and made them returnable next day.

Mr. Vellnker, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the accused undertook to produce them in Court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	2	4	85
Total plague deaths to date	119,516	99,139	
Same date last year	25	37	138

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ended yesterday was 616 as against 650 during the previous week. Of the total number 27 died of plague which showed a decrease of five over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of last year was 752, which included 158 deaths from plague.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES
60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON, N.E

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM-CLUB.

ON Saturday night at the Islam Club, situated at Chowpaty a dinner party was given to the members in honour of the Coronation. The building was tastefully decorated and beautifully lighted. Amongst those who joined the party were Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Amirudin Tayebji, Mr. As Kajiji, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr. Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed and others. After the banquet was over Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, in felicitous words, proposed the toast of his Majesty. He particularly referred to his Majesty's popularity amongst his subjects.

THE JEWISH MISSION.

Prayers were offered by the abovenamed club and samaj, Mr. I. S. Varulkar took the chair, Mr. E. R. Bhastekar offered special prayers and afterwards prayers were sung by all the gathering, Mr. Mosen Benjamin Rohekar presided at the harmonium.

ARYAN YOUNG MEN'S CHARITY CLUB.

A social gathering was held under the auspices of this club, at Zaoba's Wadi, Girgaum, on Saturday evening in honour of the Coronation. A lecture was delivered in English on the subject "The Mutual Duties of the Rulers and the Ruled", by Mr. R. N. Mahagaonkar, Mr. T. D. Munim, B. A., L. L. B., presiding. Both the lecturer and the president having been duly thanked, the proceedings terminated with the distribution of pan supari and attar, and after offering sincere prayers to the Almighty for the health and prosperity of the King.

DAIVADNYA COMMUNITY.

The members of the Daivadnya community assembled at the invitation of Messrs. Ramcrishna N, Vagal and A. H. Mudon, Honorary Secretaries of the Daivadnya Samaj in the hall of Mr. Harichundra Pandurangji Pitale, J. P., on Saturday evening to hear "harkirtan" held to offer prayers to the Almighty for the Coronation and restoration to health of the King-Emperor. Rao Saheb Nanabhoy Morobaset the president, and other gentlemen addressed the assembly, earnestly praying for the long life and long reign of his Majesty. The meeting dispersed late at night after partaking panagulab and coffee.

MOFUSSIL CELEBRATIONS.

CAMBAY.

All the offices and schools were closed and the day was observed as a public holiday. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired in the morning at 7 o'clock. In the evening prayers and thanksgivings were offered by every caste and creed. The Hindus assembled for the purpose in the temple of Shri Ranchodji and heard there "harkirtan". The Mahomedans offered prayers in the Juma Masjid and the Parsis held a "jusoon" in their fire-temple. Great rejoicings prevailed everywhere.

MORVI.

Special orders were issued by his Highness Maharaja Sir Waghji Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, for the celebration of Coronation Day. All the offices of the State and educational institutions observed a full holiday. The inmates of the several poor houses and the orphanage—some thousands in number—were sumptuously fed at the State's expense. The Shethias and Soucars as also the estate officers and noblemen, attended the meeting convened under the orders of his Highness at the Anand Bhuwan Club, where under the presidency of his Highness all present most heartily joined in offering prayers for the long life and prosperity of his Imperial Majesty. Then followed a tea party and music and amusements.

BASSEIN.

On Saturday morning the boys and girls from all the schools within municipal limits were entertained at the local theatre where the National Anthem was sung and sweetmeats were distributed. In the afternoon an open air public meeting of all castes and creeds was held in the compound of Mr. V. M. Marathe, under the presidency of Dr. Mysetry, the assistant civil surgeon of the place. After the distribution of attar and pan the meeting was brought to a close. In the evening a "harkirtan" was performed in a Hindu temple where prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of the Emperor.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Between 8 and 9 a. m. on Saturday, the Coronation Ode was sung by the students of the several schools in the high school in the presence of several officers and gentlemen of the Station. General prayers were offered by different sections of the community in churches, temples and mosques. From noon to evening dinner and dainties were served to about 6,000 paupers. Our popular Collector, Mr. Lamb, attended all these ceremonies. In the evening there were pan supari ceremonies, the one given by Mr. G. D. Khisti, general merchant and contractor, being conspicuous. There was a dramatic performance at the night which was largely attended.

CORONATION ODES.

With a view to making it thoroughly representative of the British Empire, Messrs. Isbister & C., Ltd., the publishers of the immediately forthcoming volume of Coronation Odes, "The Empire's Greeting," have incorporated in it, besides the four which were adjudged worthy of the Prizes offered through the medium of "Good Words" at the beginning of the year, no less than sixty-five others of the Odes sent in for competition. The result of this enlargement of the original scheme for the volume is that now there is not a quarter of the globe, and scarcely a corner of the Empire, which does not contribute something to this memorial of a unique and amazing outpouring of Imperial loyalty such as has probably never before been evoked since history began.

Great Britain and Ireland are represented by twenty-five Odes. Australasia by twelve, coming from New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania; that is, from every one of the colonies in those Antipodean regions. The islands of the sea contribute eight; from Mauritius, The Bahamas, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica and Antigua. British America provides twelve the same as Australasia; the provinces and possessions represented being Quebec Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Prince Edward's Island, and British Honduras. Africa, though disturbed by the horrors of war, furnishes two, from Cape Colony and Natal respectively. Asia gives ten to the collection; the compositions hailing from Madras the Punjaub, Mussourie (N. W. Provinces), Ceylon, Irrawady, Singapore, Pabang (Federated Malay States), and Amoy (China). Truly a wonderful list of names, suggesting as it does to the mind's eye the wide distribution of places and races enjoying the security of the British flag; a wonderful consensus of harmony, too, calculated to make the Briton's heart swell with joy as it brings home to him the true meaning of British unity.

To keep alive the interest which has been aroused by the late competition, a second invitation has been issued by Messrs. Isbisters to all British subjects to compete for three prizes similar in amount to those just awarded, to be given for the three best.

"SONGS OF THE EMPIRE"

to be published in "Good Words" at Christmas time next.

The desire of the publishers is that the poems shall be the utterance and embodiment of the spirit of the Empire of its grandeur its power, its duties, and its responsibilities; that they shall be National Poems, in fact in the sense that there are National Anthems. The treatment of the subject and the scope must be for the writer to decide. The poems may be of any length and of any form.

The songs must be received at the office of "Good Words," Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, by the following dates :

From the British Isles or the Continent of Europe by September 15.

From North America by September 25.

From South America, Asia, Africa, or the West Indies, by October 5.

From Australasia by October 15.

The prizes will be £50 for the first prize, £15 for the second prize, and £10 for the third prize; but any prize may be divided between two or more competitors if the judges see fit.

Messrs. Isbisters will also pay the sum of one guinea each for the copyright of the next ten best poems submitted, provided that number are received which are considered worthy of publication in full. All other compositions received the publishers have the right to publish, in whole or part, without further payment.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

Tuesday; Rain has decreased in North East India, the only heavy fall being 7 1-2 inches at Dhubri, 4 inches at Cherrapunji, and two inches at Tezpur and Dinajpur. Light to heavy rain has fallen in the West Himalayas and showers due to dust storms in the Punjab Plains. Mussoorie has received 5 1-2 inches, Khushab, 2, Murree and Rawalpindi 1 1-2 inches, and Dera Ismail Khan one inch. Light showers have been received on the East and West Coast of the Peninsula. A general rise of pressure has taken place to-day and pressure is in moderate to considerable excess in the central parts of the country but is in continuous moderate defect in Upper Sind. A shallow depression has formed in the South East Punjab which may give showers in East Punjab during the day. Rain will probably continue in North East India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	22	48	29	67	26	97	26	96
Tuesday, 12th Aug.	0	02	0	20	0	23	0	13
Total	22	50	29	87	27	20	27	09
Totalfall to Aug. 12th 1901.	79	08	74	24	78	93	99	40
Total fall to Aug. 12th 1900.	53	17½	55	01	54	56	53	85

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	49
August 12th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	13
Total	24	62

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following reports :—

AMRAOTI, AUGUST 11.

Although the weather has become slightly cloudy to-day, there are no indications of rain at present. The winds are blowing westerly. Rain is urgently required now.

JALGAUM-JAMODE, AUGUST 11.

During the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning, there has been no change worth reporting in the weather, which continues dry, lightly cloudy, hot and windy.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calion standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29'658	NNE	7	96'4	69'9	91	0'23	5'69	—4'41
Sirsa	29'544	S	14	93'3	86'1	87	...	7'37	—4'92
Delhi	29'515	Calm	6	93'2	82'0	64	..	10'81	+3'76
Agra	29'583	SW	9	94'5	80'4	71	..	16'39	—0'43
Cawnpore	29'601	WSW	9	93'3	77'6	71	...	7'87	—11'9
Allahabad	29'629	W	11	90'6	78'3	79	...	26.18	×3 29
Jhansi	29'638	SW	8	92'7	79'2	77	...	22'56	+0'80
Jacobabad	29'426	ESE	6	107'9	7 '6	80	...	0'27	—1'80
Karachi	29'555	WSW	16	90'4	80'2	75	..	3'39	—1'85
Jeypore	29'661	WSW	5	[illegible]1'2	79'6	0	..	8'2	—6'45
Ajmere	29'662	SW	13	93'4	78'1	76	...	5'46	—7'70
Deesa	29'637	SSW	29	96'	79'1	73	0'0	1'55	—13'87
Ahmedabad.	29'670	SW	7	95'2	79'6	67	0'01	23'31	—19 57
Bhuj	29'620	SW	11	90'3	73'9	8	..	1'83	—8'17
Jamnagar	29'647	SSW	41	12'5	8 '7	72	...	1'43	—15'63
Dwarka	29'641	SW	28	85'4	80'8	81	0 01	6'92	...
Rajkot	29'661	SW	26	94'9	75'5	83	...	1'52	—19'32
Bhownagar Para	29'70	SW	20	97'1	77 3	66	...	4'28	—7'03
Veraval	29'628	SSW	28	84 5	80'3	80	...	7'55	—6'00
Neemuch	29'700	SW	23	87'0	70'5	85	...	10'70	—6'47
Indore	29'737	W	9	85'3	71'1	82	0'0	11'79	—6'92
Saugor	29'704	WSW	8	86'9	74'1	76	....	16'46	—13'43
Jubulpore	29'696	SW	6	88'4	74'6	72	...	20'94	—18 35
Hoshangabad	29'741	SW	7	89 7	74'2	84	...	11'05	—19'35
Khandwa	29'741	SW	13	92'7	75'1	65	..	17'50	+0'29
Raipur	29'699	SW	6	90'8	73 9	72	...	13 25	—17'11
Nagpur	29'731	W	8	95 2	79'1	65	...	1'50	—15'93
Amraoti	29'762	WSW	14	93'2	77'0	66	...	13'67	—5'72
Akola	29'756	WSW	7	95'9	76'9	60	..	11'69	—6'73
Surat	29'717	SW	15	88'1	77'1	75	0'01	27'02	—3'27
Malegaon	29'736	WSW	15	91'4	71'0	59	..	8 49	—2'14
Bombay	29'770	SW	13	85'8	76'4	83	0'20	27'09	—24 67
Poona	29'787	W	14	82'6	67'9	74	...	12'93	—0'54
Ahmednagar	29'792	SSW	12	87'9	68'9	89	..	6'13	—2'61
Aurangabad	29'755	SW	18	91'3	66'7	69	...	6'23	—5'12
Sholapur	29'806	WSW	18	95'2	71'5	65	...	5'41	—21'33
Ratnagiri	29'818	SSW	[illegible]	36'4	78'9	81	...	54'60	—1'47
Bijapur	29'837	WSW	L	89'9	67'8	79	...	5'28	—4'37
Belgaum	29'827	WSW	18	78'8	65'3	92	..	24 34	×13 02
Goa	29'830	Calm	5	76'5	76'9	83	...	83'72	+17'06
Karwar	29'827	Calm	2	84'7	75 5	87	0'57	102'34	+13'17
Mangalore	29'837	NNE	2	85'4	74'9	91	...	95 12	—2'42
Calicut	29'842	Calm	6	86'2	74'5	83	...	70,37	×6'03
Cochin	29'84	ENE		87'3	75 6	86	...	62'48	—4'47
Bangalore	29'849	W	9	87'3	66'8	70	...	4'41	—10'25
Secunderabad	29'806	NW	13	96'7	74'9	65	...	3'67	—3'11
Masulipatam	29'766	SW	8	94'6	80'6	66	...	9 85	+0 58
Bellary	29'821	W	11	95'0	74'2	58	...	5'03	—1'33
Cuddapah	29'813	NW	6	99'2	80'9	57	..	8'34	+3'09
Madras	29'772	W	6	99'5	76'0	80	0'02	6'96	×0'38
Coimbatore	29'846	SW	6	85'9	71'6	77	...	6'36	—11'36
Trichinopoly	29'803	W	5	95'5	76'8	63	...	5'13	+1'25
Negapatam	29'788	W	5	95'9	79'[illegible]	71	...	2 44	—2'25
Colombo	29'845	SSW	6	88'0	77'5	83	..	16,30	+1'57
Aden	29'594	E	7	63'8	79'8	83	...	000	- 0,16

In column 'Wind Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—[illegible]. H. = 0'10 (26'30); G. T. H. = 0'12 (28'57); St. G. H=0'12 (26'98); C. P. =0'07 (26'89).

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF AUGUST 1902.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in most places. Gradients are steep to slight.

Winds are north-easterly on the Malabar Coast and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat, Central India and at Aurangabad, Sholapur and Belgaum, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum continues to be in excess of normal in almost all districts. The maximum temperature varied from 108° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 86° at Sirsa to 65° at Belgaum.

The sky is cloudy in most places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Lahore, Karwar and Bombay, and a few drops or very light showers at Surat, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Indore and Madras.

Weather conditions are unfavourable and no rain beyond local showers is likely along the Coast from Karwar to Bombay. Weather is slightly disturbed and scattered rain is likely in Gujarat. The isobars indicate the probability of disturbed weather far to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th August, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...... inches	29'758
Temperature of the Air ...... degrees	83'7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77'7
Dew Point	75'6
Relative humidity of Air	0'768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7'2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...... degrees	87'4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79'4
General Directions of wind.*	SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...... miles	285
Fall of Rain	0'05
Total fall during month	0'11
year	26'84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th August.	0'10

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces in a recent circular has expressed his desire that the police should be entirely relieved of the responsibility of making enquiries into circumstances arousing a suspicion of the existence of plague in a village. When such circumstances are brought to their notice, it will be the duty of the police station-officer to report the matter immediately to the Tahsildar. The Revenue staff will be responsible for ascertaining and reporting to the district authorities whether plague exists in a village: the police will merely help by informing the Tahsildar of any material facts coming to their knowledge. It has been found unavoidable to rely on them for watching persons of whose arrival from an infected area information has been received. The plan adopted seems an excellent one.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Congo, 1891 tons, Captain C C Smith, will sail to-day, for Hull with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1975 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, with a general cargo 17 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Llyod's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain E Mecozzi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, 25th July, with a general cargo, two horses and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Corran, arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from Calcutta, 16th July, via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE Hall Line steamer Methly Hall 2235 tons, Captain W. J. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 17th July with a general cargo and Mr. Fuels as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala ...... Capt G H Hewett, R N ...... Turret Ship
H M S Pomone ...... Comdr H Jones, R N ...Cruiser
H M S Cossack ...... Comdr M G Cartwright, R N ...... Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100 ...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N ....
* Do No 102 ...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N ....
* Do No 103 ...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N ....
* 4 Torpedo Boats ....
R I M S Canning ...... Comdr R W W Gordon ..In. Marine
R I M S Investigator ...Comdr T H Heming R N ...... Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt Comdr Rowsell ...Indian Marine
Margaritta ...... Capt Baddeley ...... Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Chindwara	1402	McLean	Calcutta		M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Henzada	1349	Abbott			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3260	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B& P S N Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Fayc			C Narayendas
Imaum	2705	Penderthy			K N & Co
Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden		P & O Co
Culna	1464	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Ethiopia	1304	Jackson	Aden		M M & Co
Albein	670	Curtis			R S & Co
Husseinee	943	Hughes			B & P S N Co
Pachumta	544	Hodgson			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Stunt	Calcutta		M M & Co
Kohinur	1935	Corran			T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Falls of Keitie	2150	Nixon	Baltimore	26 8	F M & Co
B Congo	1892	Smith	Karachi	13-8	F M & Co
E Koia	498	Rickford	Karachi	15-8	M M & Co
G Crescent	904	Raffin	Stream	12-8	H Cassum
K H Maru	2035	Murai	Japan	18 8	N Y Kaisha
M Mahanadi	547	Hossein			Shp'd & Co
O Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	R S Ports	17-8	B&P S N Co
P Ellora	1493	Cole	Stream	13-8	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	12-8	Shep'd & Co
Courland	760	Esmail	Marmagoa	13-8	Do
Indravati	513	Mohmed			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Persia	4198	Barcham	Aden	16-8	P & O Co
3 R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	15-8	Corocco
4 Bisagno	1509	Mazio	Hongkong	17-8	Corocco
6 Nankin	2557	Benton	China	14-8	P & O Co
7 M Valerie	2348	Bellen	Trieste	17-8	A L S N Co
8 Bengal	2757	Valentine	China	13-8	P& O S N Co
9 Methley Hall	2235	Haughton	Karachi	K	Nixon & Co
12 Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	12-8	M M & Co
16 W Bridge	220s	Chivers	Dunkirk	13-8	W&AG&Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ponani	552	Mohmed			Shp'd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed			Do

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, July 16
12	Methley Hall s s	Haughton	Liverpool, July 17
	Trieste s	Micozzi	Trieste, July 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Dwarka s	Rothwel	Karachi
	Nevasa s	Tyrell	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Congo, Captain Tyrell, obtained her port clearances yesterday, for Hull.

The steamer Kohinur, entered for loading yesterday, for Calcutta and coast ports,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 11th instant evening, via Lamu and Mombassa.

SINGAPORE, AUGUST 11.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Pekin Extra Steamer left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Idzawi Maru left Hong Kong for Singapore on the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Silesia", from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—570 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cocoanuts, E B Parekh.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,

FOR VENICE.

Marie Valerie s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—550 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 664 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—30 cwt jardaloo, Nariman Maneckjee Pahowalla; 500 cwt onions, R M Jafer.

Bisagno s—160 cwt ooplate and 18 cwt sharkfins, P F Talati.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Bengal s—35 cwt jardaloo, M M Essabhoy; 23 cwt jardaloo, Yan Shun and Co; 2 boxes pearls, P F Talati; 4 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias; 37 chests opium, H A Ismail and Co; 100 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 31 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 16 chests opium, Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 16 chests opium, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—12 chests opium, K A Rahim; 71 chests opium, K S N Talati and Co; 87 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 35 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 14 chests opium, N J Abraham; 56 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 24 chests opium, Talati and Co; 1 chests opium Tata and Co; 37 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium, N Meanee; 19 chests opium, Shi. gtai Co.

Bisagno s—138 bales twist, Talati and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th August 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-morrow Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.

2. The following members have been selected to represent, No. 2 Company, on the Regimental Committee—Corpl W Thomson, Gunner J Lawton, Gunner J Whitehead, and Gunner J R Moulton.

3. The following promotions and appointments will take place in No. 2 Company—Gr A Carnall, to be Bombr and posted to No. 1 Sub division, Gr H W Shepherd, to be a Bombr in No. 2 Sub-division, Gr H Royal, to be a Bombr in No. 3 Sub-division, and Gr F A Chambers, to be a Bombr in No. 4 Sub-division.

By Order.
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS.

IN the commercial Examinations held in the Elphinstone High School's Examination Hall under Government supervision, seven candidates out of nine passed from Mr. S. R. Davar's Commercial Classes one with "Distinction" in Senior Book-Keeping. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

P. Davies, (distinction) B. B. Laskari, P. S. Daruvala, H. N. Patel, H. M. Mehta, P. R. Dalal, K. Moses Ellejah.

The Commercial Training Institution of Church Gate Street submitted nine candidates of whom seven passed, one taking Distinction, and from the Ahmedabad Branch out of 16 eight proved successful one taking Distinction. The names of the successful students of this Institution are Mangalal D. Mapara (with distinction) Bhat C R (with Distinction) F H Athaide, A M Sethna, H N Dubash, M K Bakshi, C Dalal, J L Desai, M B Divetia, Mehta B B, Mehta G P, Mehta B H Rao B H Sant R V Upadhyaya J V.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

On account of the Merchants' and Bankers' Cricket Match there will be no meeting to-day.

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Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe …	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr Luyties… …	0	8	0
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Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. …	4	0	0

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1902.

CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

THE relative functions of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in war are discussed by three military officers in the current number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India". First of the papers is the Gold Medal Prize Essay of the Institution on "the Training and Equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India and their respective Roles in War", by Captain H. H. F. Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers. Then we have the second prize essay by Captain E. M. J. Molyneux, D. S. O., 12th Bengal Cavalry, and finally a paper by Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Mayne, R. E., who treats of the subject independently. The gold medallist's paper is the more exhaustive of the two competitive essays though the one of less literary merit. Captain Turner holds that as Cavalry possess great mobility and some fire-power, and Mounted Infantry great fire-power and some mobility, in the application of these characteristics to the various phases of warfare, a guide is found to the correct role for which arm is best fitted Mobility is the essence of modern warfare, rifle-power the decisive factor, the combination of the two constitutes the foundation of success in the field. The mounted infantrymen, Captain Turner accepts as having been resuscitated from the ashes of the dragoon to fill up the gap betwixt the cavalry and the solid though slow moving infantry. Upon him then should devolve those portions of the mobile role in which fire action is the preponderating element. Cavalry and mounted infantry are still but auxiliary arms to the infantry, but arms which co-operating and supplementing one another can bring so much mobility and fire-power to bear as to become almost independent of the paramount branch, at all events in minor enterprises such as the relief of beleaguered garrisons or of hard-pressed posts on the line of communications. He rejects the cry that the day of cavalry is now at an end, and contends that the effect of a well-timed, well-led and delivered charge is as far-reaching as ever it was in the past. The cry that the day of cavalry is now at an end has accompanied every improvement in fire-arms since the latter were invented. Nevertheless he does not deny that the recent developments in accuracy and range, aided by smokeless ammunition, has rendered the charge a service of greater risk than before, and opportunities for its employment of far less frequent occurrence. The order of precedence in cavalry qualifications has changed, and the charge no longer occupies first place. No one, Captain Turner frankly admits, realises this more thoroughly than the cavalryman himself, and every effort is being made to bring the fire training of the mounted arm into line with modern requirements. The cavalryman then, he argues, must be as thoroughly trained as a rifleman, as he is now as a trooper, and the ideal is no impossible one. On this basis Captain Turner builds up his scheme and a very excellent one it is.

Captain Molyneux takes for his motto "Up to date in South Africa means twenty years ahead of Continental Europe", which would be simply preposterous and absurd if he pinned his faith to it. But we find he does not, and that although his brigadier in South Africa, and others, told him that the day of cavalry was over, he does not agree with them He would not have cavalry made into mounted infantry only, for if so, they would lose a good deal of their offensive power. Still less would he go back to the drill-book idea that the dismounted action of cavalry is temporary, to be sparingly used and comparatively unimportant. He would have the cavalryman well mounted and as finished a horseman as can be produced by years of instruction, and liberal encouragement to all forms of mounted sports in which skill in horsemanship is the paramount requisite; also most carefully trained in the duties of reconnaisance in the widest sense. The mounted infantryman he would not mount on an animal of the speed and power of our cavalry horses, but on a stout useful pony without necessarily much pace, or breeding about him, which can cover thirty or thirty-five miles in a day mostly at a trot, if required. Captain Molyneux would use them in support of cavalry, but always sufficiently covered by cavalry never to run the risk of being attacked mounted. Though the "man in the street" was very positive that mounted infantry must be a more useful arm than cavalry, Captain Molyneux is persuaded that the thoughtful student of war will not jump to so hasty a conclusion. He will understand that to expect mounted infantry, possessing none of the superior advantages possessed by South African Irregulars, to show up to equal advantage, compared with cavalry, as was the case in Natal, would be an utter folly, and he pertinently adds "we in India should not lose sight of the grave dangers which we run if we put mounted infantry to work at which if opposed to good cavalry they must inevitably fail. Captain Molyneux's suggestions as to the training and utilisation of cavalry and mounted infantry do not differ materially from those of Captain Turner. He would have them efficient marksmen first and he would radically reform present drills and customs We have an alternative to reform, he concludes: to remain complacently satisfied with our present training and methods. That would have one inevitable result in the next great war; that cavalry would do convoy and baggage work, whilst the mounted infantry are pushed on to do their work. "This is no fancy picture", Captain Molyneux assures us. "It is what actually happened in Natal, and is one of the most painful recollections of the campaign.

Colonel Mayne writes, of set purpose, to uphold the claims of cavalry proper as still having an essential role in modern and future war. He rejects with scorn the teaching that the days of cavalry proper are over, and that the days of the bayonet are over, as such teachings imply the entire setting aside of the lessons taught by the history of the past. He holds that in South Africa cavalry never had a fair chance. They were too few in numbers and were given too much to do. Colonel Mayne complains that the leaders did not seem to know what cavalry could and could not do, and so did not know how to use them. He would not have had them shut up in Ladysmith, where they only served to make horse-soup and horse sausages, for he holds that had they been available they might have exercised a wholesome influence in the subsequent operations on the Tugela. The lack of trained cavalry in South Africa and the breaking down of their trained horses, caused untrained men and horses to be employed on essentially cavalry work which was consequently badly done, and the cavalry were unduly blamed for it by an undiscriminating public. They never had a chance of doing the real work for which they were intended, and Colonel Mayne holds them absolved. He gives us his idea of the difference between cavalry proper and mounted infantry that it lies in the character of their mounts. Cavalry must be always mounted on horses, while mounted infantry may even be mounted on wheeled vehicles, though preferably on ponies if they are obtainable. And he would not have it forgotten that mounted infantry are infantry pure and simple. He would have the cavalryman primarily trained as a scout, for unless he is made use of as such his main purpose and role is gone. Colonel Mayne displays a little anxiety lest the mounted infantry should ape cavalry, and he attributes the disaster at Tweebosch when Lord Methuen was taken prisoner, to nothing else. He agrees with the other two writers as to the respective duties of the two branches. Cavalry, he would have raised organised and trained primarily for reconnaisance and scouting duties and for carrying out a decisive charge in mass only when a favourable opportunity occurs. Their main duty is to procure information and afford protection, whilst the mounted infantry are mounted to enable them to move quickly to such places as their services may be required to act as infantry men. The normal duties of cavalry Colonel Mayne lays down to be the strategical reconnaisance and the decisive charge when the favourable opportunity arises, dismounted fire action being only made use of as a make-shift in the absence of infantry. The normal duties of mounted infantry he defines as the tactical protection of the wide-spread strategical scouting line, and the dismounted tactical reconnaisance and attack of positions. There is much on which the three writers are in absolute unity—the principal point of agreement being that in which they urge the necessity of the careful untiring training of both branches of the service.

A BRITISH GIRDLE ROUND THE WORLD.

THE All-British cable round the world, it is interesting to note, will be an accomplished fact within the next two or three months when the last sections of the South Pacific cable will have been laid. The other day the cable steamer Colonia left Colombo preparatory to laying the most important section of the cable, and it is expected that the work will be completed before the end of the present year. The Colonia is now on her voyage to Vancouver by way of the Straits and China, and on reaching the capital of British Columbia will begin the laying of the line between Vancouver and Fanning Island. This, besides being the most important, is also the longest section of the cable, the length of line, including slack, to be laid extending to about 3,500 miles. Along this span the ocean bed lies at a depth of three miles, a fact which renders the work to be done still more remarkable. In the laying of the various sections of the cable that have already been put down, several steamers have been engaged and in completing the lengthiest span the Colonia will be assisted by the Anglia which, starting from Fanning Island, will join up the work of the other vessel about two hundred miles north of the Island. When this portion of the line has been finished, the whole work of laying the great cable which will link up the British Empire without touching foreign possessions, and will establish a British telegraphic girdle round the globe, will have been completed within a year from its commencement. It has, however, taken years for the idea of the all-British cable to come to fruition. It was originally proposed that the necessary link to complete the circuit of the world should be laid across the North Pacific via the Aleutian Islands and the Kuriles to Japan, whence the Australian and the China and Straits' cables could be connected. At that time it was believed that the South Pacific route was not feasible, but as the result of careful investigation this route was ultimately decided upon. Eight years ago a conference at Ottawa decided that the cable should be free from foreign control, but it was not until two years later that the difficulties of securing a landing place were overcome and the route definitely selected. It was then determined that the cable should be laid from Durban to Mauritius and Rodriguez, thence to the Cocos Islands and to Australia, the line being thereafter carried north-easterly from Australia to Norfolk Island, Fiji, Fanning Island and on to Vancouver where it will connect with the lines across Canada to England. From Australia a branch cable as part of this project has been laid to New Zealand, this having been completed in March last. The laying of the first section of the main cable was begun towards the close of last year when the steamer Anglia laid down over 3,000 miles of cable from Durban to Rodriguez, a small volcanic island lying 380 miles east by north of Mauritius, which has belonged to us since 1814. The section from Rodriguez to the Cocos in the Indian Ocean was quite as long as the first, and it is proposed to carry a branch from Cocos to Ceylon which will connect India with the all-British cable. At Cocos, Direction Island has been selected as the landing place of the main cable, and it is claimed for it that it makes an ideal signal station owing to the Islands lying almost in the track of steamers. While the Cape to Cocos sections were being laid, another vessel was engaged putting down the cable from the Cocos to Australia, this section being completed in October last. The subsequent work from Australia to Norfolk Island and the Fijis and the laying of the branch line to New Zealand were carried out in circumstances of great difficulty owing to the frequent occurrence of coral reefs and abysses in the ocean bed. These natural difficulties were, however, successfully negociated, and it is interesting to note that the cable has been constructed and is being laid by the same Company which laid the Atlantic cables in 1865 and 1866. The South Pacific Cable will be controlled and directed by the British Government under the supervision of a Board, representing Great Britain and the Colonies contributing to its construction and maintenance. Its completion will place the outlying portions of the Empire in a position of independence as regards communication and when India is joined up, the all British line throughout the Empire will be completed.

CRICKET AND THE CORONATION.

LOVERS of cricket throughout India will be glad to learn that it has been definitely decided to adopt the suggestion made in these columns some three months ago regarding a match between an all Indian team and the Oxford University Authentics teams, which will be touring India next cold weather, at Delhi during the Coronation festivities. It would, however, be interesting to know what steps the committee of the Calcutta Cricket Club intend taking to make the all India team a thoroughly representative one and whether natives are to be included. The latter could not very well be left out of a team that professes to be representative of Indian cricket, and the inclusion of the best best native players would be both desirable and just. The selection committee, when that body is appointed, will hardly have an enviable task in choosing eleven players from the plethora of European and native talent available. Of the Europeans W. Troup, [illegible]. Wigram, H. S. Bush, A. P. Douglas, and the brothers H. F. and C. E. Bateman-Champain, will all be back in India from leave by the end of the year. Added to these, a whole host of names occur to us of players whose claims to play for all India will require careful consideration. To name a few there are J. G. Greig, who it goes without saying would be one of the first choices, W. M. Turner, the Essex county player, S. R. Hignell, the Calcutta crack player, C. T. Studd of Cambridge University and Middlesex fame, E. B. T. Studd, the best batsman in the Behar Wanderers team, Q. P. Collins, J. B. Wood, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, M. R. Jardine, and H. D. Watson, all Oxford Blues, E. H. Bray, a Cambridge Blue, R. D. Richmond, A. H. Dewing, and S. D. Pears, three famous Madras cricketers, J. D. Guise, a crack Calcutta player, G. S. Fowke, one of the finest all round players ever turned out by Uppingham, and G. A. Akers-Douglas, an old Etonian and one of the best batsmen in Calcutta. The crack native players are not so numerous, but there are Mistry, Mehta, Ali Husan, Jayaram, Narayana Row, Seshachan, Baloo, and Ahsan-ul-Hakri the Afridi cricketer who made his "debut" for Middlesex a few weeks ago, and who will be back in India about the same time the visitors are expected out. So far no mention has been made of the fact that at Delhi there is no proper cricket ground, but the authorities will doubtless take steps to have one laid out. There are a few "maidans", the best of which it would be possible to use for the match. The wicket needless to say will be a matting one.

THE arguments upon the certificate granted by the Advocate-General of Bombay in the matter of the acquittal of Gordhan Gopal Soni at the last Criminal Sessions, were brought to a conclusion before a Full Bench of five Judges at the High Court, yesterday. Mr. Branson, on behalf of Gordhan, continued his argument in support of the order of acquittal, contending that no appeal could lie from it, and was followed by Mr. Jardine on the same side, who supported his learned leader's contentions. Mr. Lowndes was heard in reply on the preliminary question whether an appeal could lie from an order of acquittal as well as on the other question of alleged misdirection to the jury by Mr. Justice Tyebjee. Mr. Davar, who was present at the trial of Gordhan, was heard in reply upon the whole case; and their lordships delivered seperate judgments. Mr. Justice Tyebjee held that there was no misdirection whatever in his summing-up to the jury. Mr. Justice Crowe was of opinion that no appeal could lie from an order of acquittal—an opinion in which Mr. Justice Batty concurred. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar thought that there was no misdirection to the jury, even though, perhaps, as contended for by Mr. Lowndes, there was a non-direction as to the essential element in a charge of theft. Mr. Justice Starling was also of opinion that there was no misdirection. The result was that the Advocate General's certificate was quashed; and the order of acquittal stands.

WE regret to announce the death of Colonel Hicks, the genial advance Agent of Harmston's Circus, of cholera at Singapore.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 19th July 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 79,871 maunds and Rs. 11,534 in the earnings.

IN the libel case in which Mr. LeMesurier was allowed £1,500 damages and costs against Mr. H. Van Cuylenburg, Proprietor of the "Ceylon Independent," the latter appealed and asked for a "new trial." The appeal has now been sustained and the case will be heard in the Autumn.

FURTHER news has reached Calcutta of Mr. Ezra who is at present engaged in an adventurous journey in Central Asia. Mr. Ezra's latest letter is dated from Bayik in the Tagdambash Pamir, where he was waiting permission from the Russian Consul at Kasgar to enter Russian territory. It may be noted, as an indication of the nature of the regard in which Russia is held in those parts, that the traveller's coolies, who are Chinese subject, are expressing the greatest fear of what will happen to the party as soon as it enters Russian territory. Mr. Ezra, it seems, is now anxious to cross into Siberia and strike the great railway. It will interest sportsmen to know that he has shot two Ovis Poli, one with very fine head. The Ovis Poli is, of course, the rarest and most magnificent of the Himalayan sheep. A full grown male stands nearly thirteen hands high. In the course of his journey, Mr. Ezra will have to cross the Thian Shan mountains, the home of the wapiti, and hopes to get one of these splendid animals. He may also have a chance at the Siberian tiger. The only Englishman who has so far shot one is, we believe, Mr. Cobbold.

MR. CROSLAND, who has succeeded in creating a sort of interest in his book, "The Unspeakable Scot", has quite a wide field awaiting him. After allowing the right of reply to the author of "The Egregious English," attention might be turned to other nationalities, and the following are some suggested titles for new volumes :—The Indolent Irish, The Wily Welsh, The Absorbing American, The Jubilant Jap, The Cheerful Chinese, The Fickle French, The Grasping German, The Riotous Russian, The Arrogant Austrian, The Brutal Belgian, The Humble Hollander, The Doughty Dane, The Haughty Hungarian, The Sorrowing Spaniard, The Pugnacious Portuguese, The Sturdy Swiss, The Irate Italian, The Greedy Greek, The Truthful Turk.

THE KELLY GANG MYSTERY.

WERE DAN KELLY AND HART KILLED AT GLENROYAN?

"Australians will be astounded to hear that Dan Kelly and Steve Hart, who belonged to Ned Kelley's famous gang of bushrangers, and who were supposed to have been burned at the Glenroyan Hotel, Victoria, served under assumed names with the irregular troops in South Africa. There seems to be little doubt about the accuracy of this story."

This was the gist of a telegram sent by the "Express" special correspondent in Pretoria, and recently published.

It revives memories of one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of Australia. While we are not prepared to accept in full the accuracy of the story until it is corroborated, there is nothing inherently improbable in the truth of it.

Ned Kelly's gang, which consisted of himself, Dan Kelly, Steve Hart, and a man named Byrne, were supposed to have been annihilated at the Glenroyan Hotel on June 28, 1880—that is to say, twenty-two years ago. Ned Kelly was captured alive after having been wounded no less than five times in his legs, the upper part of his body being protected by rough-and-ready armour. Byrne was shot outside the hotel, and his body identified; but the other two bushrangers were supposed to have been killed within the hotel and their bodies to have been burned when the building was destroyed by fire.

Regarding the latter episode we will now quote from the "Melbourne Argus" of Tuesday, June 29, 1880:—

"When the house was seen to be fairly on fire, Father Gibney, who had previously started for it, but had been stopped by the police, walked up to the front door and entered it. At much personal risk from the flames he hurried into a room to the left and there saw two bodies lying side by side on their backs. He touched them and found life was extinct in each.

HOW DID THEY DIE?

"These were the bodies of Dan Kelly and Hart and the revered gentleman expressed the opinion, based on their position, that they must have killed one another. Whether they killed one another or whether both or one committed suicide, or whether, both being mortally wounded by the besiegers, they determined to die side by side, will never be known. The priest had barely time to feel their bodies before the fire forced him to make a speedy exit from the room,

"It may here be stated that after the house had been burned down two bodies were removed from the embers. They presented a horrible spectacle, nothing but a trunk and skull being left, and these almost burned to a cinder. Their armour, which was made out of ploughshares, and weighed about 95lbs. per man, was found near them.

"About the remains there was apparently nothing to lead to positive identification; but the discovery of the armour near them and other circumstances rendered it impossible to be doubted that they were those of Dan Kelly and Steve Hart."

It will thus be seen that not only did the identification of the bodies of the two bushrangers, Dan Kelly and Steve Hart, rest on the merest supposition, but the manner in which they came by their death was also shrouded in mystery.

In order to understand the possibility of these charred remains belonging to totally different people, and of the two bushrangers having escaped alive to serve in South Africa twenty years latter, it is necessary to explain more fully the story of the battle that raged round the hotel of Ann Jones, of Glenroyan, Victoria, on that Australian winter's dawn twenty-two years ago.

HUNTING THE GANG.

Ned Kelly's gang first became notorious by the cold-blooded murder of Sergeant Kennedy and two police constables on October 26, 1878. Before they were run to ground two years later it was calculated that these four men had cost the country upwards of £45,000 in the various efforts to bring them to justice.

Nor would they at last have been captured were it not for their vindictiveness in slaughtering in cold blood a man named Aaron Sherritt, against whom they had a grudge. They decoyed him outside his hut, in which were four policemen, and shot him down as though he were a dog. This was close to the main line of railway between Melbourne and Sydney, and to-day people in the train are shown the spot where stood the hotel—which was, in reality, little more than an ordinary village public-house—were the Kelly gang are supposed to have been at last brought to account.

Glenroyan is a small, scattered town, really hardly bigger than an English village, surrounded by a forest of eucalyptus trees, which came up within a few yards of the houses.

Late on the Saturday night the Sherritt murder had been committed, and realising that a posse of police would in all probability be sent up from Melbourne to capture them, at 3 a.m. Ned Kelly and his three associates woke up the station master and two platelayers, and forced them, under fear for their lives, to rip up the line for a certain length. But the police were equally alive to possibilities. The train was stopped before the breach. At 4 a. m. the first shots were fired on Jones's hotel, into which the bushrangers had retired. In this hotel they had in the evening confined a large number of civilians, who remained there until after all firing had ceased.

Firing continued steadily on the hotel until dawn. Just before it was fully light a constable found a revolving rifle and a cap lying in the bush. The rifle was covered with blood.

NED KELLY'S DEATH.

Now occurred a remarkable thing. It was believed by the police that the four bushrangers were within the hotel, which was practically surrounded by them. There was not the slightest doubt that they were there when the siege commenced, but suddenly, greatly to their surprise, shots were fired on the police from behind. They came from a man dressed in a long grey overcoat, and wearing an iron mask. He was only armed with a revolver.

Slowly and deliberately he moved from tree to tree emptying his weapon at the police. Then they realised that they were attacked by the very man whom they thought they were attacking. It was Ned Kelly himself. Their shots had no effect on him. The sergeant grasped the reason. "Aim at his legs, boys," he shouted. A volley was fired. The bushranger fell to the ground with a yell.

"I am done, I am done!" he howled.

He had been hit in both legs, and twice in the groin. He was captured with little difficulty; was tried that autumn, and on November 11, 1880, was hanged in Sydney.

Earlier in the morning a woman whose boy had been wounded had beed allowed to leave the hotel, and at 10 a.m., under a white flag, the majority of the people who were in the hotel were allowed to come out, being closely inspected by the police.

To quote the "Melbourne Argus" again:—"The siege was kept up all the forenoon and till nearly 3 p. m. Some time before this the shooting from the hotel had ceased, and opinions were divided as to whether Dan, Kelly and Hart were reserving their ammunition or were dead. At ten minutes to three another and the last volley was fired at the hotel, and, under cover of the fire, a constable ran up to the house with a bundle of straw, which, having set fire to, he placed on the ground at the west side of the building.

"Byrne, the fourth member of the gang, was shot while he was having a drink; but it has always been a disputed point why Dan Kelly and Steve Hart should not have kept up the firing, if indeed they were in the hotel until the last."

In Australian hotels of this class situated in small towns in the bush there are often a number of people whom nobody knows anything about, and whose deaths would be passed by without any notice or question.

Two such men may quiet possibly have been those whose remains were afterwards believed to be those of the missing bush-rangers.

As we have shown, Ned Kelly escaped without the police knowing how he got through their cordon, and if it had not been for the man's extreme audacity in turning round and attacking, single-handed, a big body of police, he might have got clean away.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HOSPITAL FUND.

CORONATION GIFT TO HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, August 12.

The King received the Lord Mayor and others to-day, who handed him £115,000 sterling as a Coronation gift. This sum had been subscribed by all classes and will be devoted to the King's Hospital Fund. The King accepted the gift, remarking that he should not cease to strive to free the London hospitals from debt so long as God spared his life.

THE MAHARAJAS OF GWALIOR AND KOLHAPUR.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

Prior to holding the Privy Council, the King and Queen received the Maharajas of Gwalior and Kolhapur.

DECORATION FOR THE PRIMATE.

The King has presented the Archbishop of Canterbury with the Royal Victorian Chain. This decoration was founded by the King for bestowal on special occasions.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

London was again illuminated last night.

THE ACCIDENT TO INDIAN TROOPS

PUNJABIS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

LONDON, August 11.

The Indians injured by the run-away horse in Whitehall belonged to the 23rd Punjabis. Two men with fractured skulls are not expected to recover.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND INDIA.

The "Standard" states that it is believed that the Prince of Wales will not proceed to India unless the Princess is able to accompany him.

THE INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

THE EXPENSES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour has written a reply to Sir M. Bhownaggree stating that Lord George Hamilton is communicating with the Treasury with a view to obtaining, so far as the different conditions prevailing in India allow, the same treatment as regards the expenses of the Indian guests as of the Colonials.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN TARIFF.

Replying similarly to Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. Balfour ~~he stated~~ that Government was communicating with the Indian Government regarding the Russo-Persian Tariff negotiations referred to recently.

[Lord Lansdowne replying on the 26th June to a deputation of Manchester firms in reference to the way the proposed new Persian Tariff favoured Russian and hampered British trade, notably with regard to cotton and tea, said he thought that the Indian trade would suffer more from the new tariff than the English. The matter was receiving careful consideration, and the attention of the Persian Government woul be called to the way the tariff would affect British commerce. A strong feeling on the subject was aroused in Manchester and elsewhere.]

CHINA WAR MEMORIAL.

UNVEILED BY ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

LONDON, August 12.

Admiral Seymour yesterday unveiled at Portsmouth a memorial to those fallen in the China War.

DEATHS ON BOARD THE BRITANNIC.

Up to the present fifteen have died on board the transport Britannic.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

SITTINGS CONCLUDED.

LONDON, August 11.

The final meeting of the Colonial Conference was held to-day. Only those resolutions which have been adopted will be published.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

After the transfer of the seals, eighteen new members of the Council were sworn, including Sir A. Lyall.

MARCUS ISLAND.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS RECOGNISED.

The United States have decided to recognise Japan's claim to Marcus Island recently mentioned.

[On July 24, it was officially announced that the Japanese warship Kasagi was conveying a diplomatic official to Marcus Island. The object of the mission was understood to be to reassure the Japanese residents, and to convince Captain Rosehill, to whom the title to the island was reportedto have been granted by the American Government, that his claim was untenable, and that the island was annexed to Japan in 1898. It had been discovered by a Japanese subject in 1879.

Japan formally notified the State Department at Washington that she claims the possession of Marcus Island. The American expedition under Captain Rosehill was en route to Marcus Island from Honolulu to exploit the guano deposits there. The State Department, regarding a collision as extremely undesirable, sent a message to Captain Rosehill by the Japanese warship Kasagi, then on its way to Marcus Island from Japan, advising him not to offer any resistance to the Japanese. Captain Rosehill landed on the island about thirteen years ago, put up a sign and deposited a message in a bottle setting forth his claims to the island. He then hoisted the United States flag and sailed away leaving the island unoccupied, Captain Rosehill informed the State Department of these facts, but neglected until last year to file in the Treasury the bond required by the guano island laws. Meanwhile, finding the island deserted, some Japanese landed there and began to take off guano. It is believed that there are now about forty Japanese there, and Japan holds that this fact constitutes a good title. The Japanese warship carrying the State Department's message was expected to reach Marcus Island before Captain Rosehill's schooner, and it was not anticipated that there would be any collision between the passengers of the schooner and the Japanese coolies on the island.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, August 11.

In the Fifth Match Australia has scored 324 in the first innings. Trumble made 64 not out.

RETURN OF THE CEYLON CONTINGENT.

LONDON, August 12.

The Ceylon Contingent leaves on its return journey on the 15th instant.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Alexander Mitchie, the Author of "The Englishman in China", is dead.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

APPOINTMENT OF HERALD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 12.

The appointment of Major Maxwell, 6th Bengal Cavalry, as Herald at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, has been sanctioned.

A further sum of eleven lakhs, making twelve lakhs in all has been placed at the disposal of the Supply and Transport Authorities for the arrangements in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

DEATH OF COLONEL LAMBERT.

Colonel Lambert, Cantonment Magistrate, died at Peshawar from heat-stroke on the 10th instant.

[Lieutenant-Colonel William Lambert, who was borne in 1855 served in the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80, and received the medal with three clasps He also distinguished himself in the Hazara Expedition in 1888, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal. In 1895 he was Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the 5th Circle, Madras.]

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS AND THE CORONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, August 12.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram dated London, the 10th instant, states :—

"The tone of the Continental papers regarding the Coronation is generally most sympathetic, especially that of the Austrian, Hungarian, and Greek journals. In Athens there were great rejoicings, and the town was decorated. In Paris the Bourse was closed yesterday.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

CALCUTTA, August 12.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables :—

The new Ministerial appointments are causing a good deal of discussion, but on the whole they meet with fairly general approval.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

When this match was resumed this morning, the attendance was large. H. E. Lord Northcote was present. Captain Wood and Major Field opened the Poona innings. The former played an almost faultless inning, giving only one chance. Umrigar bowled in fine form, capturing five wickets for 46 runs. Greig and Field on whom much depended, going for three each. It was only Wood's steadiness that saved the situation. The fielding of the Elphinstonians was good throughout.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

R P Meherhomji, c Hopkins, b Lumsden	33
C M Patel, l-b-w, b Greig	4
H H Belgaumwala, c Lumsden, b Wood	0
R E Modi, run out	44
M N Sanjana, c Furber, b Greig	5
P J Chinoy, b Wilkins	110
S Batliwala, c Furber, b Wood	106
N Langrana, c Hawley, b Wilkins	4
Umrigar, b Wood	34
B D Aria, b Drysdale	10
S M Kaka, not out	3
Extras	27
Total	389

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Wood, c Mody, b Umrigar	69	b Umrigar	45
Major Field, b Aria	3	c Bheng, b Umrigar	29
Capt Greig, b Umrigar	3	not out	75
Mr Hopkins, c Belgaumwala, b Umrigar	3	To bat.	
Mr Wilkins, c Langrana, b Umrigar	9		
Mr Drysdale, not out	23		
Mr Lumsden, c Mody, b Umrigar	0		
Mr Furber, b Umrigar	42	c Belgaumwalla, b Umrigar	9
Mr Tillard, not out	10	c Batliwalla, b Umrigar	7
Mr Manners, b Kaka	0	To bat.	
Mr Hawley, b Umrigar	0		
Extras	4	Extras	13
Total	166	Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O	R	M	W	2nd Innings. O	R	M	W
Umrigar	36·2	70	9	8	22·3	75	1	4
Aria	20	41	4	1	8	17	2	0
Kaka	12	37	1	1	4	28	0	0
Meheromji	2	14	0	0	3	15	0	0
Batliwala	0	0	0	0	7	30	0	0

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The experiment started last year in the Supply and Transport Corps of dealing only with approved contractors whose names are registered has worked so well, that it has been decided to continue it for another season at the end of which period it will, if favourably reported upon, be made permanent.

It has been ruled that the Army Medical Corps officers entitled to presidency house rent may draw the same on the scale admissible to officers on Staff Corps pay.

Instructions have been issued for the supply of weapons of Martini-Henry pattern to all jail guards and police throughout India still armed with Sniders.

The question of allowing all military officers to send state telegrams on the debit note system has lately been under consideration by the Government of India, and the system has been extended to certain selected officers for one year, and if the experiment preves a success, the system will be extended to all public offices.

An indent has gone home for 5,740 binoculars and 210 telescopes for issue to the troops in India.

It has been decided in supersession of previous orders to fix the strength of military hospital assistants as follows :—civil appointments, including reserve, Bengal 104, Madras eleven, Bombay one. Military appointments, including reserve, Bengal, 426, Madras 150, Bombay 168.

Bombay Arrivals, August 12,—Hall, Major, Bo. R. A. M. C., on duty from Kamptee.

Haywood, Capt, Punj, R. A., on transfer to Gibraltar from Samana.

Green, Capt. Beng. 4th Lanc. Regt. on leave from Poona.

Mebill, Lt. Beng. 5th Lanc Regt, on leave from Poona.

Routh, Lt, Beng, R A M C, on leave from Agra.

Departures, August 12,—Garratt, 2nd Lt, Beng, West India Regt. on duty to Jhansi.

Ivens, 2nd Lt. Punj. R A F, on duty to Dalhousie.

Thompson, 2nd Lt. Punj. Middlesex Regt., on duty to Ghora Daba Murree.

Mackrell, 2nd Lt. Bo. York and Lanc. Regt. on duty to Mhow.

THE BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the Committee of The Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund held under the presidency of the Honourable Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice, at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th inst at the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, the report of the Sub-Committee formed "to collect facts concerning the proposal to establish a school for the blind, and to prepare a skeleton scheme for the same" was, on the motion of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, approved and adopted.

The Committe recommended the establishment of of a school for blind on a small scale, beginning with eighteen pupils and gradually extending by degrees.

It was further resolved that "the management of the details of carrying out the scheme recommended in the report should be left to the Sub-Committee with full powers to act in the matter, and to incur from the Fund the requisite expenditure for the same; with a direction to submit to the big Committee, quarterly reports of the work done and the expenses incurred".

Doctor Nilkantrai Dayabhoy, L. M. and S. (the Blind Doctor of Ahmedabad), who was specially called to Bombay at the expense of the Fund to personally enlighten the Committee by his experience on various points connected with the proposed Institute was present; and after some conversation, gave his views of the subject in an interesting manner.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

The report of the Sub-Committee is as under :—

The Sub-Committee appointed on Tuesday, the 25th of February 1902 "to collect all facts concerning a school for the blind and to form a skeleton scheme for the same to be submitted to the Committee at an early date" are of opinion that all available information for the purpose has now been collected and that it is possible to make a beginning in view of the facts disclosed in various reports and letters which have been obtained from various sources and which are annexed hereto.

The Committee feel that a case for the success of an Institute of this nature has been made out. They therefore recommend that a school with a small number of children to begin with (say about 18; i. e., double the number of children already in the school of Dr. Nilkantrai) should be established in Bombay on a small scale for some months as a small beginning, allowing it to develop into a well-equipped and permanent institution by degrees.

The Committee recommend this tentative course as the best means of arriving at a full understanding of the possibilities and expenses of the undertaking.

The Committee's estimate of the probable expenses during the first six months of such an experiment is attached herewith, which they consider will be repaid by the experience gained.

ESTIMATE ATTACHED.

House rent Rs 50-per month with at least four rooms and a cook room	Rs 300
The expenses of boarding, clothing, etc., of 18 children at Rs. 7 per child per month	Rs 756
Headmaster (Dr Nilkrantrai) Rs 100 per month	Rs 600
Two assistant teachers knowing Guzarati Braille and Marathi Braille Rs 15 each per Month	Rs 180
Two teachers of general handicraft, teachers of cane work, tailoring, music, etc. at Rs 15 each per month	Rs 180
A sepoy for school work at Rs 10 per month	
Rs 60, sundry school furniture, etc.	Rs 200
Teaching appliances, books, writing frames, etc.	Rs 150
Sundries	Rs. 246
Total	Rs 2,672

The calculations set forth in the estimate are deduced from reliable figures supplied by Dr. Nilkantrai and others, and may be regarded as correct. His average for boarding, lodging and feeding a child comes to Rs. 10 per month, but since detailed items of other expenditure that come within these headings have been separately provided for, the Committee have thought it safe to take Rs. 7 to be the right figure per head.

Dr. Nilkantrai in his letter says that he would begin with a salary of Rs 125 to 150 rising to Rs. 200 in course of three years, but the Committee believe that he could be induced to take Rs 100 to begin with. The figures put down for the assistant teachers and teachers for cane work, etc., are taken from information supplied by Dr. Nilkantrai.

Rs.246 is considered sufficient to cover contingencies such as taxes, office expenses, etc., and the Committee recommend the adoption of the estimate.

2. The Committee have asked the Secretary to inquire and report whether a suitable house could be obtained at a low rent situated in a convenient position somewhere near Parel or Byculla, and if so on what terms it could be rented. The Secretary has also been asked to try and induce some philanthrophic gentlemen to lend such a place free of rent for some months for the use of the school.

3. The Committee are further of opinion :—(a) That the Institution should be as far as possible a school as distinct from an asylum, but that residence in the school should be as far as possible encouraged at the start, as the best means of promoting confidence and self-reliance in the children. (b) That the pupils to begin with should be young say from 7 to 15 years of age. (c) That the training should be both in the industrial line, and in the lines of elementary education. (d) That the site for a permanent Institution of his nature should be in the City of Bombay with a building of its own with some architectural pretensions. (e) That Government may be approached with a request to either (1) give an annual grant to this Institution or (2) present a site and a building for the same, and that the Municipality and the Director of Public Instruction may be similarly approached in the opinion of the Committee, with success. (f) That annual subscriptions from the public may be obtained towards defraying the annual working expenses of this Institute.

(Sd.)	S. Rebsch.	(Sd.)	H. Kemball.
,,	John Begg.	,,	Fred. Noel Paton.
,,	D. E. Wacha.	,,	Ibrahim Rahimtula.
,,	M. B. Barbhaya	,,	Jehangir Bomanjee
,,	H. Herbert.	,,	Petit.

PARSI LOYALTY.

Nadir Shaw, of Wiluna, a Parsi, who, it will be remembered, volunteered for service in South Africa with one of the Westralian Contingents, offering to provide, at his own expense horse, rifle, and uniform, received the following letter from the Governor of Western Australia :—

Government House, June 30th, 1902.

From Private Secretary to Nadir Shaw, Parsi, Wiluna.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 23rd and to express to you his thanks for your very feeling and sincere congratulations on the successful issue of the war.

His Excellency has already noted in the papers your offer for service to His Majesty, which adds yet another testimony to the loyal patriotism which pervades all His Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD PARKER,
Private Secretary.

A copy of this paper, containing Nadir Shaw's offer for service in South Africa, drew forth the following :—

"The highest loyalty to the British Government has always been evinced by the Parsi community throughout the King's Dominions. This loyalty is recognised in India by the admission of Parsi gentlemen to volunteer corps, and we should be very glad to know that their services were accepted in a similar way in all the Colonies, in order that the bonds of patriotism and common interest, which already unite the Parsis and Europeans, may be yet further cemented and strengthened".—"East Murchison News" (July 19).

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, of the U. S. s.s. Merimac fame, has added to his exploits by rescuing a young woman of St. Louis from drowning under rather unusual circumstances. Captain Hobson was swimming in the Mississippi when a girl named Miss Cerf, who was on a yacht in the river, called to him :—"If I should fall overboard, would you rescue me?" "Certainly", responded Hobson. Next minute there was a splash as Miss Cerf jumped overboard. Hobson realised that the jest had been carried dangerously far, as the stream was running very strong, and the task of rescue was no light one. Finally, however, Hobson, assisted by another swimmer, succeeded in getting the girl into his boat. She was barely conscious. This episode had its origin in a bantering remark made to Miss Cerf by a girl friend on board the yacht to the effect that she could not make Hobson kiss her. "I guess not", she replied, "but I can make him rescue me".

ALLEGED TORTURE BY THE POLICE.

The Calicut correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes :—A serious charge has cropped up against some of the police of Elathur Station, a few miles north of Calicut, of torturing four persons with intent to extort a confession from them. It would appear that about the end of June, a theft took place in a house in Elathur, and that the complainants in the present torture case were arrested on suspicion. At the request of the police, the Stationary Magistrate of Calicut remanded them to the sub-Jail. Finding some marks of violence on the person of one of them, the hospital assistant in charge asked the man how he came by them. They reply was that they had been left there by the police. Thereupon, the hospital assistant produced the man before the Stationary Magistrate, who recorded his statement and submitted it to the Divisional Deputy Magistrate, who in turn forwarded it to the District Police Superintendent. The latter officer paid an early visit to the sub-Jail and was informed by the other three men that they too had been maltreated by the police. The police enquiry is still pending. Meanwhile, as a result of enquiries by the Deputy Magistrate and the Tahsildar, the Adhikari of Elathur has been transferred from the village. A curious feature of the case is that while the four complainants state that they were arrested and tortured by the police on the 29th of June, the Station records show that the theft case took place only on the 30th of June.

TELEGRAPH SUBORDINATE'S PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—From the recent publication in your paper of the so-called Reorganization Scheme of the Subordinate Staff of the Telegraph Department, the public had evidently been led to believe that a substantial increase of pay and emoluments has been secured to that deserving and hard-worked set of men. A glance at the following tables will show whether the change in any way ameliorates the condition of the majority of telegraph masters and signallers.

OLD SCHEME.	REORGANIZATION SCHEME.
1) Permanent and Temporary 4th grade. Telegraph masters with allowance of Rs. 20.	(1) Temporary Telegraph masters with allowance of Rs. 2).
(2) 3rd grade.—Telegraph masters with allowance of Rs. 40.	(2) 3rd grade Telegraph masters with allowance of Rs. 25 (15 less).
(3) 2nd. grade.—ditto with allowance of R60.	(3) 2nd grade ditto with allowance of Rs. 50 (10 less)
(4) 1st. grade.—ditto with allowance of Rs.80. (pay 195+80=275)	(4) 1st grade.—ditto on consolidated pay of Rs. 275 (same as before)

Hitherto the rigid adherence to the very sensible procedure of promoting only "Superior" grade men to the 1st and 2nd grade charges, was an unmistakeable recognition by previous Director-General's that these posts should be held by the fittest of the subordinate staff, but that time-honoured observance has been neglected with the result that six "good" grade men will be inevitably pitchforked into the 275 grade and with their patriarchal service, lay claim to the maximum pay of Rs. 350 as vacancies occur. With 9 construction sub-assistant superintendents, and 6 patriarchs in this upper subordinate traffic branch, there will be left but 5 plums worth Rs. 350 each to be competed for by the whole signalling staff for the next ten years at least. Nothing has been done besides creating the new grade of Traffic sub-assistants by curtailing the allowances of 3rd and 2nd grade Telegraph Masters by 15 and 10 Rs, respectively. Verily it is a case of "give to him that hath, and whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have".

ICONOCLAST.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present : General Sir James Willcocks, Colonel H. D. Olivier, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. F. Macrae, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Mayer, Mr. J. Fairclough, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. L. Harvey and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula.

HORNBY ROAD ESTATE.

The Board considered an application from Messrs A. H. Wheeler and Co., for the building lease of plot No. 73, Hornby Road Estate. The chairman said it was the last plot on the Hornby Road and that the application might be accepted.

The Board agreed to accept the application.

EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT.

The Board executed agreement with the Most Rev. Theodore Dalhoff, S. J., and others for the building lease of plots 8, 9 and 10 on the Wodehouse Bridge Plot; and also with Mr. D. M. Dalal for the building lease of plot No. 1 on the Marine Lines Estates.

The Board also signed and sealed the remaining 491 Debenture Bonds of the Loan of 1902.

POLICE LINES PLOTS.

The Board recorded memorandum from the Engineer, intimating that the Collector of Bombay received charge of two pieces of ground measuring 2,251 and 2,067 square yards from the Police Lines Plots at Dadar.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs (July 23) :—

At a conference of representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian Government, presided over by an official of the Foreign Office, the Chevalier von Princiz, which was brought to a close last evening, two important questions were discussed in which England is interested. One of these is the countervailing duty imposed in British India upon Austro-Hungarian sugar. I understand that very strong feeling was expressed, particularly on the part of the Hungarian delegates, as to the supposed unfairness of this duty, against which a protest was entered in London about 10 week ago. Indeed, I hear that at one time the Hungarians suggested a resort to reprisals, presumably against British Indian raw products, on the ground that the imposition of the duty was a breach of the most-favoured-nation clause. This did not, however, meet with the approval of the Austrians, who hope that an understanding can be brought about by amicable means. It is contended that in imposing this countervailing duty which was intended to affect all countries to an equal degree, the calculation of the British Indian authorities was made on a false basis—namely, on the assumption that half of the Austro-Hungarian production is consumed at home. But this is said to be incorrect, the amount exported being nearly three times as great as the domestic consumption. Austro-Hungarian experts have calculated that the advantage derived through the Cartel on exported sugar does not amount to quite 2 crowns, or about 2 frs. per quintal. Thus the countervailing duty of 10 1-2 frs. exceeds this advantage by about 8 crowns, and is alleged to be practically prohibitive. Austria-Hungary is by far the greatest sufferer from this impost, having the largest export with the smallest percentage of profit. It is further pointed out that the British Indian Government justified its action by a reference to Article 4 of the Brussels Convention, which has not yet come into force, nor, indeed, received parliamentary sanction in all the States concerned, and to which in any case that Government is not a party. The fact that the British Foreign Office has not yet sent an answer to the Austro-Hungarian protest is regarded as a good sign, as it seems to indicate that the British Indian authorities are being consulted on the subject.

MAULED BY A BEAR.

The Ceylon papers state that Messrs. Tranchell and Dickson have returned after a most exciting shooting trip from Panawa. Mr. Dickson after wounding a bear was mauled. Mr. Tranchell with great presence of mind killed the infuriated brute in the nick of time. In other respects the trip was successful—two elephants, a bear, five pigs and numerous small game, including seven deer and a head of deer and thirteen brace of peafowl, falling to the two guns. The main camp was at the Forester's bungalow at Panawa.

It is understood that holidays in the beginning of January next in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, will not be declared under the Negotiable Instruments Act, and will not, therefore, involve closing of custom houses or interference with the private business of the country, though most official business will be suspended, thereby facilitating the attendance of Government officers at the Durbar

INDIAN CORONATION GUESTS IN SHEFFIELD.

A NOTABLE DAY WITH THE LORD MAYOR.

Distinguished visitors from far-away lands have been making the streets of Sheffield picturesque. Not long ago the Lord Mayor (Ald. Senior) entertained King Lewanika from Barotseland; subsequently he welcomed the Prime Minister of Uganda; and afterwards he spent a full day in extending hospitality to a number of distinguished Indian visitors who are Coronation guests, deputed to represent the native races of India. Most of the visitors, says the "Sheffield Telegraph", speak English, some of them fluently; in their own country they occupy very important posts of honour and business; they are educated, cultured men of affairs, and worthily represent the great territories over which our King rules as Emperor. Thanks to the abounding hospitality of the Lord Mayor, and his genial warmth of welcome, they spent a day in Sheffield on the 24th July which they are not likely readily to forget.

Out of a party of nine (exclusive of native servants), the following six are the most important :—Mr. Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar, Sardar F.C., Deccan, representing the Bombay Presidency, and member of the Governor's Legislative Council; the Hon. Nawab Fatteh Ali Khan, Kizilbash of Lahore, representing the Punjab, and member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor; the Hon. Nawab Mumtaz-uddowlah Mahammad Fairjaz Ali Khan, of Pahasu, representing the North-West Provinces, now the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Mr. Jagannath Barua, Rai Bahadur, representing Assam, a Fellow of the Calcutta University; Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C.I.E., of Nagpur, representing the Central Province and member of the Council of the Viceroy at Calcutta; and Mr. Moung Ohn Ghine, C.I.E., of Rangoon, representing Burmah. With them, deputed to render assistance during their visit to England, is the Hon. J. Pollen, C.I.E., Bombay, member of the Legislative Council of his Excellency Lord Northcote. Governor of Bombay.

Accompanied by the Lord Mayor, the party drove from the Wharncliffe Hotel to the works of John Brown and Company, where they were received by Mr. J. D. Ellis and Major Tressider. They went round the works, and saw all the processes for which the firm is famous, excepting only the rolling of an armour plate. Needless to say they were intensely interested in all they saw.

Leaving the Atlas Works, they drove to the Town Hall, where luncheon was served. The proceedings were delightfully informal. During lunch his Honour Judge Waddy looked in, and another guest was Mr. James Wilson, who has spent many years in India. Apparently the educated Indian has all the love of an Englishman for speech-making. Following the toast of "The King," there were speeches in their own tongue by the two Nawabs, which were interpreted by Dr. Pollen. In these speeches there were regretful allusions to the illness of the King, and warm acknowledgements of the kindness of the Lord Mayor. "Never yet, said the Nawab Fatteh Ali Khan, "have we met a gentleman like your Lord Mayor, who has stirred in our hearts suddenly such deep affection, for we have been received by him in a manner that shows how thoroughly his heart is in sympathy with the best interests of the Empire, and especially of the Indian native races."

Other speeches, delivered in English, followed, the most notable being that of Mr. Jagannath Barua, from Assam, who spoke with a fluency and grace that were perfectly surprising, remembering that this is his first visit to England. He introduced an apt quotation from Rudyard Kipling, referred to Pliny and Cicero and showed a wide knowledge of English history and literature. The speech breathed good feeling throughout, and was as sincere as it was unpremeditated. Dr. Pollen also spoke, and said he was speaking the sentiment of every man in India in saying they thanked God, that Great Britain was the ruler of the destinies of India. The Lord Mayor's health was drunk, and in reply he said : "We are all brothers, all under one flag, our objects the same, and let us be brethren to the end", a wish that was heartily echoed by his guests.

In the early afternoon a visit was paid to the works of Joseph Rodgers and Sons, where the visitors were received by Mr. John Rodgers, and Mr. W. F. Rodgers, directors : Mr. Staniforth, cashier, and Mr. G. N. Wilson, secretary. Processes in the making of cutlery were witnessed, and the ivory stores were inspected, the tour ending in the show rooms, where the finest products of Sheffield skill were duly admired. Knives were presented by the firm, and also by the Lord Mayor.

Then followed a run into the country. This was desired by the guests, and the Lord Mayor, accommodating himself easily to their wishes, soon had the arrangements in hand. Four carriages carried the party, and, headed by the mounted police escort, a start was made for Fox House. Here there was a brief halt, and then away went the carriages to Hathersage, stopping for a few moments at "The Surprise", to admire Nature's panorama. From Hathersage the party went to Grindleford, and up the hill to the Maynard Arms where at the shortest notice, Mrs. Elliott put a capital tea on the tables. Everyone was in holiday mood, and the halt at Grindleford's famous hostelry was a delightful feature of the day's proceedings. The village natives quickly made friends with the Indian natives, and many pleasantries passed between them. Leaving Grindleford at a quarter-past eight, the return journey was by Padley Wood and Fox House, and Sheffield was duly reached an hour and a half later, the Lord Mayor coming in for more thanks than he knew how to deal with.

Subsequently there was a visit to the works of Messrs. Walker and Hall, and afterwards the party left for Edinburgh.

THE RECEPTION AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

With reference to the statements which have been published regarding a peculiarly conditioned invitation to the representative of an Indian paper to attend the reception given to the Coronation guests at the India Office, the London correspondent of the "Hindu" writes :—

"In spite of the bold face Lord George Hamilton in Parliament puts upon the matter, there is considerable discomfort in the minds of the Secretary of State and his assistants in connection with the payment by India of the India Office Coronation tamasha. This was evident before the great evening; it is still more evident now, and will be more evident still when the Indian Budget is under consideration. A conversation, which took place in the corridors of the India Office just before the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived, has been reported to me.

First Guest :—'I am glad to see you here, I did not know you were coming.'

Second Guest :—'Last night at this time I did not know I should be here I received an invitation early in the week, and, with it an intimation that it was expected I should do what I could to discourage the criticism which was current because India was to pay. It seemed to me that the ticket was sent to me on the condition that I should do this. I immediately returned it and said that I was not prepared to accept an invitation to which terms were attached. This morning the ticket again reached me with a request that I would accept it without any conditions. And so I am here. But I was doubtful, to the last moment, whether I would come or not".

The speaker was an Indian gentleman; I think it will be generally agreed that it was greatly to his credit to act with so much firmness and independence.

FOREIGN TELEGRPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay. from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p, m. on the 12th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	3	31 p.m.	12	58
Teheran	12	2	46 p.m.	10	18
Suez	12	2	50 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th August, 1902.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	29	0	3
,, Karachi	0	13	0	2
,, Madras	0	21	0	4

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE TEST MATCH.

COUNTY CRICKET.

ANGLING ON THE BROADS.

LONDON, July 25,

The test match that began at Manchester on Thursday morning did not seem likely—before play started—to be a heavy-scoring one. The news from Manchester during the morning was that the day had opened there very showery, and that the outlook was threatening. This, after the rain of the last two days, seemed to give promise of a soft wicket that would wear rapidly, though the fact that there was no sun at work on it to give the bowlers further assistance gave little promise of a bowling performance that could be described as sensational. As it happened, however, the wicket was very wet when play started, and, like many wet wickets, played very easily. The ball came off the pitch slowly, and with little sting, and the bowlers were unable to make it "do" much. When the final selection of players came to be made it was decided to leave Hirst out of the English team, as the wicket was by no means one to suit a bowler of his class. On such a wicket the winning of the toss, of course, left the successful Captain in no doubt as to what course he should adopt. Fortune favoured the Australians, and they, taking first innings, made grand use of the opportunity that was offered them. The first two batsmen, Trumper and Duff, so thoroughly mastered the English bowling that they both of them actually exceeded their aggregates in the three test matches that have already been played, and still remained together and continued to score freely. It was not until Duff had passed his half-century and the score had reached 135 that Lockwood captured his wicket, and then Trumper, with Hill as his colleague, went on and completed his own century—the second he has made for Australia against England—and at lunch time there was still only one wicket down, and the Australian score stood at 173.

The Englishmen entered upon the second stage of the match in a truly desperate position, as against the Australian total of 299 they had lost five of their best batsmen for 70. Being thus 229 runs in arrear, the first task before them was to make another 80 runs for their five outstanding wickets, and so escape a follow-on. Happily no rain had fallen during the night, and there was every prospect of the ground playing much better than it did last evening; but, at the same time, the consideration could not be avoided that after a day's work upon it in the soft condition it was in, the pitch could not very well roll out absolutely perfect. Punctually at eleven o'clock Darling led his men into the field, and Jackson (16) and Braund (13) proceeded with the English innings. Jackson took the first ball from Trumble and drove it to the off boundary. Noble, not Saunders, bowled from the other end. Six runs came from his first over, including a pretty cut for 3 by Jackson and a neat stroke on the leg-side by Braund for 2. Jackson next cut Trumble late to the boundary, the first three overs thus yielding 14 runs. Play turned quieter after this vigorous start, but following upon a couple of overs, each of which produced nothing more than a single to Braund, Darling took Noble off in favour of Saunders. The left-hander dropped one ball short, and Braund promptly hit it round to leg for three, the boundary being only saved through some very energetic work on the part of Gregory. Twenty minutes' play yielded as many runs. Saunders got one ball past Jackson, but it missed the stumps. Trumble after sending down four overs, decided to bowl round instead of over the wicket, and started, after this change, with a maiden. The Australians fielded with rare keenness, nothing like a run being given away. Jackson got well on to two balls from Saunders, but Darling stopped them both; and another time, when Jackson made a stroke wide of point, Duff dashed across and returned so smartly that Braund had to run hard to make his ground. Both bowlers made the ball turn, and Saunders again beat Jackson, who in the next over survived an appeal from Trumble for "l. b. w."

The Yorkshireman, however, sent up the hundred at twenty minutes to twelve, the innings at that time having been in progress for an hour and three-quarters. Just afterwards Braund lifted a ball from Saunders into the long field, but, luckily for England, it fell short of Duff. This steadied Braund who did not score again during the next four overs. The bowling continued wonderfully good, Trumble's record for twenty overs being nine maidens, 24 runs, and two wickets. The fielding, too, in the manner the Colonials dashed in to meet the ball, presented a marked contrast to the work of the Englishmen. Three singles were all that came from five overs, but then Saunders overpitched to Jackson, who carried his score past 40 with a fine off-drive for 4. In the next over from Saunders, however, Jackson having made 41, gave a chance of "c. and b." to Saunders, the bowler reaching the ball with his right hand but failing to hold it. Then came a rather amusing incident. Jackson, getting well on to a ball from Trumble, drove it to the off for 3. The stroke would have easily scored 4 had the ball not gone straight for the heap of sawdust, which Jackson, having finished his third run, promptly levelled with his bat amidst the laughter of the crowd. Noble, at 114, resumed in place of Saunders, but Braund promptly played him away through the slips for 4, and then Jackson brought out loud cheering with a fine on-drive from Trumble. By this time the total was up to 124, the partnership having already realised 80 runs. Darling tried Trumper instead of Trumble. The new bowler pegged away at the wicket at a fine pace, and four overs passed by without a run. Noble then only just missed taking Braund's wicket, but in the same over Jackson, with a 2 to the off, brought his score to 50, the result of an hour and three-quarters' sterling batting. A fine cut for 4 by the Yorkshireman caused Noble to give way to Armstrong at 131. Nothing could be done with Trumper, who kept a little short and very straight, his first four overs all being maidens, but at last Jackson hit him square for 3, and Braund, hitting Armstrong finely to the rails, sent up 140 on the board. An on-drive for 3 by Jackson brought on Trumble again in place of Trumper, and a similar hit by Braund off the Victorian raised the figures to 146, a rare partnership of two hours's duration having added 102 runs. In the next over Braund, with a straight drive off Armstrong, sent up 150, thus saving England from the disgrace of having to follow on.

Only about a week has to elapse ere the arrival of August Bank Holiday marks the commencement of the summer vacation. The exodus this year will probably not be so general as usual on account of the Coronation; nevertheless, seaside and country resorts will be filling up next week, for many people must take their holiday when occasion offers. Holiday golf has distinctive features of its own. Members of clubs whose links lie by the sea not infrequently seek "fresh woods and pastures new" during August, for the influx of visitors does not meet with their approval, albeit the club treasury benefits. Only at holiday seasons has the average golfer opportunity to play daily matches. At other time business engagements prevent him from visiting the links save at week-ends, with the result that he has small chance to improve his game and lower his handicap. In the case of a fairly athletic man two or three weeks of regular golf often have a marked effect in developing his skill. Day by day he becomes more steady, more certain. On taking his stance to play a shot he no longer feels that failure is more probable than success, and, with increasing confidence, there comes more consistency in his game. Mr. William Younger, M. P., who won the Parliamentary Handicap, is quite a recent recruit to the ranks of golfers. Less than two years have elapsed since he first handled a club, and to have achieved a handicap of sixteen within that space of time is no slight performance. Should he compete in the next golfing tournament of our legislators his present handicap will surely be reduced. Of special interest it is to note that Mr. Younger eschews iron clubs of all descriptions, using in their stead the new aluminium spoons. On the putting greens, also, he employs one of Mr. Mill's patent clubs, and he handled it to particularly useful purpose in the final of the Parliamentary Tournament against Mr. Crawford Smith, M. P.

Derbyshire played very well in their match with London County, and thoroughly deserved their victory. If the spectacle of a good man struggling with adversity be worthy of sympathy then should the men of the Peak receive ours, for they have tried hard of late to redeem their somewhat inglorious record. Traditionally strong in the arm, they are endeavouring to get rid of that weakness of the head which the county's detractors assert accompanies the first-named condition, and it is certain that if paints be mixed with brains, as Opie is credited with saying, then matches are won with the head. Ollivierre, the West Indian, who made scores of 43 and 29, has now qualified for Derby, and will play in future county matches. One of the All England players—Braund—was engaged in the match, and took nine wickets for 169 runs. Braund has now joined the select company who have taken 100 wickets this season. In the other matches Rain was the chief performer, and he played his part so effectually that the games between Leicestershire and Essex, Worcestershire and Sussex, and Lancashire and Middlesex were all left unfinished. The following is the present position of the championship table :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dwn.	Pts.	Per.
Yorkshire	16	8	1	7	7	77·77
Sussex	16	5	2	9	3	42·85
Lancashire	16	6	3	7	3	33·33
Warwickshire	10	4	2	4	2	33·33
Surrey	16	4	2	10	2	33·33
Notts	13	3	2	8	1	20·00
Kent	13	5	5	3	0	00·00
Somersetshire	11	4	5	2	—1	—11·11
Worcestershire	13	3	4	6	—1	—14·28
Derbyshire	9	2	3	4	—1	—20·00
Gloucestershire	13	3	5	5	—2	—25·00
Essex	12	1	3	8	—2	—50·00
Leicestershire	14	1	3	9	—2	—50·00
Hampshire	10	1	6	3	—5	—71·42
Middlesex	9	0	4	5	—4	—100·00

Apart from the test match, five other fixtures commenced on Thursday. Worcestershire entertains the champions, who will have the assistance of the Cambridge captain, E. R. Wilson. Surrey meet Somerset at the Oval and although both counties have two of their best at Manchester the game should prove interesting. At Beckenham Kent are opposed by Middlesex, who will make a serious effort to place the first victory this season to their credit. Or should the Hampstead club be taken as really representing Middlesex? It is filled with great names, even if the players are somewhat past their prime.

The last of the first ties in the Roehampton Cup Polo tournament was decided on Thursday and as the weather was of the pleasantest description there was a good muster of spectators. The opponents were Captain E. D. Miller's Rugby team, which included Lord Shrewsbury at No. 1, Colonel H. T. Fenwick, R. H. G., at No. 2, and Captain Herbert Wilson at back, and Tiverton; the latter side consisting of Mr. A. Tyrwhitt Drake and the de Las Casas—Messrs. J.C. A., and M. After the score had advanced from one all to two all, and then to three all, Mr. J. C. de Las Casas hit another goal for Tiverton three minutes before the call of time, and they gained a well-deserved victory by the narrow margin of a single point. The second ties (semi-finals) of the tournament will be played this afternoon, when the game between Tiverton and Mr. George Miller's Spring Hill team will be followed by that between Stoughton Grange and the Bucaneers. At Ranelagh the 1st Life Guards Subalterns (Hon. C. Fellowes, Hon. Gerald Ward, and Messrs. Walter Warring and Edger Brassey) defeated a subalterns team of the 2nd Life Guards, consisting of Sir George Prescott, Lord Montgomerie, and Messrs. Duff and H. C. Ashton after a keen game by five goals to three. The second match was between a team consisting of Lord Howick and the Duke of Roxburghe of the Blues, with Mr. Buckmaster and Mr. Dugdale, and the Marquis de Villavieja's team, which included Major Morris, Mr. Rawlinson, and Mr. Gill. The former side won by five goals to three. The Marquis de Villavieja is taking down a team to Datchet to play a match on the Household Cavalry polo ground, against the 2nd Life Guards, who will probably be represented by Lord Montgomerie, the Hon. A. O. Neill, Mr. H. C. Ashton, and Captain Spender Clay. The visitors team will be made up of Lord Villiers, the Duke de Santona, the Marquis de Villavieja, and Mr. H. Scott Robson, who is shortly returning to the Argentine. The Royal Artillery (Woolwich) also have a match at Charlton Park. For the annual fortnight's polo at Deauville (Normandy), which starts on Friday, Aug. 8, three English teams are going over. Mr. Rawlinson's team includes Mr. C. Garland, Captain Neil Haig, and Baron Edouard de Rothschild. Then Mr. Gill has made up a team, consisting besides himself of Messrs. H. Whitworth, J. B. Dale, and E. Ezra. Mr. F. C. G. Menzies, whose team of Buccaneers won the International Tournament at Deauville three times in succession—1896, 97; and 98, has enlisted the services this year of the Hon. Cyril Ward, Lord Villiers, and Mr. Harold Brassey. Probably one or two more individual players are going over. Polo at Deauville takes place on a splendid level ground in the middle of the racecourse, and the principal matches are generally played on the evening of the race days.

The Norfolk rivers and broads have always been famous for their "great store" of bream, the fish with the half golden, half bronze sides being perhaps more numerous in these waters than in any other part of the country. When, therefore, the bream-fishing season opens in Norfolk anglers begin to flock to the scene from near and far, some making their headquarters at a cosy river side inn or farmhouse, others selecting Yarmouth, Lowestoft, or Cromer for that purpose, and early and late they may be found engaged at their favourite sport. The principal bream rivers in Norfolk are the Yare, Bure, and Thurn, while the broads at Ormesby, Fritton, Stalham, Potter Heigham, and Filby may be numbered among the most sport-yielding waters of their kind for those fish. So numerous are the bream, and so ravenously do they feed at times that an angler thinks nothing of a 40 lb. basket, and calls it a "bad day" when the catch is anything under 20 lb. One angler—a member of a Yarmouth fishing club—once caught 98 of bream to his own rod in three hours. This was in a deep portion of the Waveney below Beccles. The bream in the rivers generally resort to deep holes, and if the angler can meet with a shoal on the feed there will be plenty of work for the landing-net. They fight well, too, do these Norfolk river bream. On Barton Broad, Stalham, where the water is what they locally call "fleet," or shallow, in many parts, the bream swim up and down the great reed-surrounded lake in numerous big shoals. When the angler arrives on the scene, a regular bream hunt generally ensues. The boat is rowed about until (in its natural state the broad is crystal clear) muddy water is encountered. The boat is instantly stopped either by a weight being quietly dropped overboard or a mooring pole being inserted in the mud. Glancing ahead, thousands of bubbles will be observed rising to the surface. Both the muddy water and the bubbles are caused by bream grubbing on the bottom and the angler, baiting with brandlings or lobworms, frequently has sport of the fast and furious order. After a time the water will begin to clear in the vicinity of the boat, a certain sign that the shoal of bream have taken their departure from the spot. The angler then reels in and rows round the broad until he meets with another patch of turbid water, the "hunt" being continued in this fashion until the bream leave off feeding or train-time arrives.

REFRESHMENT ROOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—In your issue of to-day your correspondent "D. K." writing under the heading of "retail Liquor Shop" seems to be doing so under a misapprehension. The shop intended to be opened is a refreshment room for the retail sale of English wines, spirits and ices, etc. There is only one such shop in the locality, and that is more than 200 yards away from the place where a new one is intended to be opened. Three other shops in the locality are for the sale of country spirits. The inhabitants of the locality, mostly middle class Parsis, have raised no objection to the opening of a refreshment room, but have approved of the idea. I do not know what reasons your correspondent D. K. has to say that there is every likelihood of the public being disturbed. If three shops for the sale of country liquor and one for sale of English wines and spirits have not hitherto led to any disturbance of the public peace, I fail to see why the addition of another for sale of English wines and spirits should do so. Evidently D. K. is holding a brief for person or persons whose interests it may be not to allow such a shop to be opened. However, the application for a new shop and the objections thereto raised by persons interested in so doing are before the Collector of Bombay, and D. K. need have no apprehension on the score of the Collector's making due inquiries and deciding the application rightly.—Yours, &c.,

JAMSHED N. GAZDAR.

Chira Bazaar, 12th August.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGAINST AN ACQUITTAL.

ARGUMENT BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

Before a Full Bench composed of Mr. Justice Tyebji, Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Batty, and Mr. Justice Starling, which sat at the High Court yesterday, an appeal by Government against the acquittal of Gordhan Gopal Soni at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, was further argued. The appeal was accepted on a certificate granted by the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, to the effect that, in his judgment the points of law alleged to have been decided by Mr. Justice Tyebji, should be further considered by the High Court. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Branson, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., represented Gordhan Gopal Soni.

MR. BRANSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Branson, continuing his address reverted to the construction of clauses 25 and 26 of the Letters Patent. If the Court adopted the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Justice Tyebji, "order" might possibly be made to indicate an order of acquittal. On that construction, then, the whole system of jurisdiction and the law became at once harmonious with what the English law was at Home and the law as it was re-enacted by the Code in India. The sections 25 and 26 of the Letters Patent were drafted by persons knowing that the English law was applicable in Bombay, in the Presidency towns, and there was nothing whatever to show that there was any intention of infringing or altering the law so known in the Presidency towns. So far as they knew from books available in India, there never had been a case reserved except upon a conviction. Carrying that in one's mind they could say what was meant by a court being entitled on its behalf to reserve any point or points of law, that was to say, in the event of a conviction. Supposing there was no conviction, there would be no reserving of a point of law.

Mr. Justice Tyebji: Why should there be no reservation of the point of law?

Mr. Branson said the point could only be reserved on conviction.

Mr. Justice Tyebji: Why? that is exactly what I do not follow.

Mr. Branson said it was invariably the practice.

Mr. Justice Tyebji remarked that supposing a judge during a trial felt difficulty—and it was often his misfortune to face such difficulties—and he was not quite certain whether the law he was going to lay down was right or wrong, was it not open to the judge under section 25 to say that he reserved the point for the consideration of the Full Bench, and in the meantime take a special or an alternative verdict, as the case might be, of the jury?

Mr. Branson said no such practice had ever been followed.

Mr. Justice Tyebji: It was followed by Mr. Justice Bayley.

Mr. Justice Starling: It was a case in which the point was reserved after a conviction.

At the close of Mr. Branson's address, Mr. Jardine made some remarks on the contentions of the other side. Mr. Lowndes then replied on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Branson contended that there could be no appeal except when it was expressly stated.

Mr. Justice Tyebji: Then why does section 25 provide that there shall be no appeal.

Mr. Branson: There would be no appeal according to the practice of England. Continuing, he said, that he was prepared to accept what Mr. Justice Tyebji suggested, that the word "order" might include an order of acquittal. Then it came to this, that there was no appeal either from a conviction or an order of acquittal, but the framers of the charter proceeding upon the principles of the law in England and India and having regard to the provisions referred to, provided for a procedure which had not existed before in the Supreme Court Charter, and they provided for a court reserving a point or points of law involving in the decision and discussion of the case. Reading the word "order" as including an acquittal everything became consistent at once. There was to be no appeal whatever from either the conviction or from acquittal, but the new power was conferred upon that court now to reserve questions of law. In England there never had been such a thing as a case reserved except upon conviction. In addition to that the Advocate General had the power to certify in the case of conviction. The learned counsel contended that it could never have been intended to confer upon the Advocate-General the power which was not conferred upon a judge. They both stood and fell, together.

QUESTION OF MISDIRECTION.

Mr. Branson then addressed the Court on the point of misdirection, to the jury, stating that, assuming that there was misdirection and that the Court had something or other to do with the record, the question was what power did the Full Bench possess, and what order could be made by them? On the construction of the clauses, he contended that the Court could do nothing. He asked the Court to hold that the Advocate-General was not competent to give the certificate and the court had no power on that certificate to interfere with the trial of the accused by Mr. Justice Tyebji.

Mr Jardine then briefly addressed the Court exclusively on the two clauses of the Letters Patent, and dwelt upon the meaning of the word "sentence" occurring in those clauses.

Mr. Lowndes, in replying on the whole case, discussed the meaning of the word "sentence" as it occurred in the clauses, and having cited several cases, contended that the Full Bench could hold a new trial before itself, and that whatever judgment or sentence was passed, must be the judgment or sentence of the Full Bench.

Mr. Justice Tyebji said the Court reserved their judgment on the preliminary point argued by counsel, and had asked Mr. Lowndes to address the Court on the question of misdirection to the jury.

Mr. Lowndes having proceeded to argue the question

Mr. Justice Tyebji observed that the notes of his summing up as they were taken down by a short hand reporter, were wonderfully correct, though there were omissions of words here and there. He, however, took exception to a particular sentence in which a certain statement was said to have been made by him to the jury after they had first pronounced their verdict. His Lordship here repeated what he actually had said in Court.

Mr. Lowndes argued that intention was not necessary to make the abettor guilty. The dishonest intention was only in the principal offence. In the case of an abetment it might not be necessary to consider the intention of the accused; what they had to consider was the intention of Mahadevrao, the principal offender in the case. On the prisoner's own statement he was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and no dishonest intention in him was necessary to make him guilty of the offence.

Mr. Justice Tyebji remarked all he could say was that such a case was never laid before him in the Session Court.

Mr. Davar: This is the first time we have heard the point raised.

Mr. Justice Tyebji: I never decided that point.

Mr. Lowndes said his Lordship's charge to the jury must have conveyed such an impression to the jury. Whether the counsel argued the point or not, he respectfully submitted that it was the duty of the judge to have laid down the law to the jury.

Mr. Justice Tyebji said there could only be certificate granted by the Advocate-General if he had decided the point. He repudiated the fact that he was ever called upon by the prosecution to decide the point. The question of Mahadevrao's guilty intention was never suggested or put before him. On the other hand Mahadevrao was put forward as an innocent man.

Mr. Lowndes contended that the accused by inducing Mahadevrao to give him the will without filing a precipe for the same, had evaded payment of the prescribed fee of Rs. 2, which was a loss either to Government or the Prothonotary, in whose custody the will was.

Mr. Justice Tyebji: The will was replaced.

Mr. Lowndes argued that even a temporary deprivation was sufficient to constitute theft.

Mr. Justice Tyebji said if the intention was to remove the will absolutely and with dishonesty then a mere duration in itself was not a material ingredient. The fact was that the intention was to remove the will for a short time, and the probable inference was that it was not intended to be permanently removed. The proper and natural inference was that it was intended to be replaced. The wrongful loss to the Government or the Prothonotary was never suggested. The only loss suggested was the loss to a party interested in them will.

Mr. Davar, in replying to Mr. Lowndes on the question of misdirection, said he was counsel for the accused in the Session Court, and he could say that the case as it was now presented to the Full Bench was quite different from the one submitted by the prosecution in that Court. Until Mr. Lowndes brought forward the point, it was a mystery to them to find where the misdirection lay. He assured the Full Bench that the point urged by Mr. Lowndes that the misdirection lay in the fact that, in law, intention was not necessary to be proved against the abettor, was never suggested at the Sessions Court. It was again never suggested that it would cause a wrongful loss to Government or to the Prothonotary, in whose custody the will was. Mr. Justice Tyebji was fair and impartial in the case submitted by the prosecution. Mr. Davar then related at some length what actually took place at the trial, and said that the points raised by Mr. Lowndes were never submitted or even suggested to Mr. Justice Tyebji, and that they were all an afterthought.

JUDGMENT OF THE FULL BENCH.

Mr. Justice Tyebji, in delivering judgment, said the Full Bench was very much indebted to the learned Counsel on both sides for the great ability and, he might add, fairness, with which they had placed the arguments before them. On the question as to whether the certificate granted by the Advocate-General should be quashed he felt very considerable doubt, and speaking for himself he was not prepared to give a definite judgment on that point one way or the other. But he was perfectly clear on the second point. After hearing the very able arguments of Mr. Lowndes, and bringing an impartial mind to bear upon the case, he was not conscious of any misdirection in the case. It seemed to him after hearing Mr. Lowndes that it would have been entire wrong-headness on his part to put to the jury the case as was put forward by the learned counsel. So far as he was aware he was absolutely certain that the case was never suggested to him that the prisoner was guilty of theft, because there had been theft committed by Mahadevrao. Whatever Mahadevrao's intention was, it never was for a moment suggested that there might have been a wrongful loss to the Government or to the Prothonotary. It was not necessary for him to say that he failed to detect the slightest foundation of the allegation that there had been a wrongful loss, and that the intention of the prisoner was to deprive the Government of the fee of Rs. 2; on the contrary Mahadevrao's own evidence showed that it was he who suggested that the will should be taken out of the custody of the Court. The prosecution relied upon the evidence of Mahadevrao, who said that the prisoner desired simply to give to a certain party an inspection of the will, and it was again he who suggested that it would be better if the will were taken out, and yet in the face of these facts, it was argued that the intention of the prisoner was to cause a loss to Government by defrauding them of two rupees. His Lordship was at a loss to imagine what was the loss to the Government or the Prothonotary. With regard to the question whether a temporary or a permanent loss was sufficient to constitute the offence of theft, it was not necessary for him to go into the cases. But he thought that an examination of the cases would show very clearly that where the judges differed, was not so much as to the temporary or permanent nature of the loss, as rather the inference to be drawn from the circumstance that the loss was a temporary one, and that it was not intended to deprive the owner of his property.

It was never suggested, and it could not have been suggested by Mr. Robertson, Counsel for the prosecution, upon the evidence adduced before the Court, that a loss had been caused to Government or the Prothonotary. On the contrary, Mahadevrao was put forward as a simple innocent tool in the hands of the scheming and designing prisoner, who took away the document for the purpose of tampering with it. There was no misdirection in the case, and after hearing the arguments of counsel he held that the certificate should be quashed.

Mr. Justice Crowe said with regard to the preliminary point he was strongly of opinion that this Court had no jurisdiction in the case of an acquittal under sections 25 and 26 of the charter.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said there were two points, namely, first with regard to the jurisdiction of the Court, and second about the misdirection to the jury. On the preliminary point it was not necessary to express any final opinion but he thought he ought to say that he was after hearing the arguments of counsel, rather inclined in favour of the view that the Court had such jurisdiction. But it was not necessary to express any final opinion, because on the second point he agreed with his learned colleague (Mr. Justice Tyebji), that there had been no misdirection such as would justify their interference. The prosecution was aware that the accused had made certain admission, and fully knowing what these admissions were, they undertook to prove something more. He ventured to say that in this case it would have been better if the jury had been told that it was open to them to bring in a verdict of guilty if they thought that there was a wrongful loss. He could not say that there was any misdirection; if anything it was a non-direction, and the Court, therefore, ought not to interfere.

Mr. Justice Batty concurred with Mr. Justice Crowe.

Mr. Justice Starling expressed no opinion whether there was a misdirection or not, because he was of opinion that this Court had no jurisdiction to entertain a matter of that kind in any case, except the one in which there had been a conviction. The application should be refused.

Mr. Justice Badrudin said: The result is that the certificate is quashed, and the order of acquittal stands.

THE OUTLOOK IN KATHIAWAR.

OUR Kathiawar correspondent writes:—This year also has turned out to be one of scarcity. His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi has started various relief works for the poor, and already about 1,500 men are employed on them. Then there are the poor houses and orphanage which are maintained by the State. They contain about 800 adults and 1,200 orphans. The Agent to his Excellency the Governor has made transfers of the several sheristedars of the four prant officers who had occupied the same posts for some years.

Want of rain is most keenly felt in some parts of Kathiawar especially in Rajkote, Wankando, Morvi, Dhrangadhra and other states.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

The following is the seventh list of subscription to the John Nicholson Memorial Fund:—

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Captain A Armstrong, Wilts Regiment	5
Brigade General Townley	32
Captain W L Malcolm, 31st Punjab Infantry	10
Mr. J Henry Burkill	30
Colonel W R L G Anderson	25
Lieutenant-Colonel Sparling	5
Major Somerset, D A A G	15
The Hon'ble Mr T Raleigh	100
Captain Oakes, 28th Madras Infantry	10
Captain Ede H Smith R A	10
Lieutenant Colonel Powell	16
Major H Mc M Patterson	20
Colonel F Abbott	15
The Hon'ble Mr A H T Martindale	100
Colonel Wingate	16
Lieutenant Colonel Ranisford, R A M C	10
Captain Dennys R S O	10
Major Maconchy, 4th Sikhs	10
Major G de H Smith, C I Horse	10
Colonel H Hawkes	25
Captain Ovens, D A A G M	20
Lieutenant Colonel Flanagan, R A M C	10
Brigade General Black	25
H Haslett	5
Colonel Aylmer V C	32
Captain Williamson	10
Lieutenant Goater, Inspr Army Schools	10

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THERE was rain in all the affected districts and Native States except Jamkhandi and Sangli in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 2nd August. The fall was heavy in one taluka of Nasik and it ranged from one to four inches in three talukas of Poona, one of Ahmedabad and Nasik and parts of Surat and Kathiawar; elsewhere the fall was below an inch. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The prices of food-grains rose in Broach, Bijapur Belgaum, Kathiawar and Jamkhandi; elsewhere they fell or were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is an increase of 19,072 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	130,336	144,721	14,385	——
Dependants	21,576	23,644	2,068	.....
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	86,854	89,473	2,619	.....
Total	238,766	257,838	19,072	.....

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have varied as follows:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Ahmedabad	12,473	Kaira	571
Punch Mahals	3,173	Poona	298
Sholapur	847	Khandesh	166
Bijapur	684	Belgaum	59
Nasik	402	Surat	57
Ahmednagar	25		

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in Belgaum by 2,189, in Kaira by 89, in Nasik by 23 and in Poona by 11; while they have increased in the other districts. Three large works in Ahmedabad and two in Kaira were closed and four large works were opened in Ahmedabad.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures)		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	151795	86842	238637
Punjab	...	1747	1747
Central Provinces	...	862	862
Ajmer-Merwara	17271	2938	20209
Total British Provinces	169066	92389	261455
Native States.			
Rajputana States	14867	4778	19645
Central India States	12031	2462	14493
Baroda	23631	12412	36043
Bombay Native States	30150	9132	39282
Total Native States	80679	28784	109463
Grand Total	249745	121173	370918

Name of Province.	Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	168868	91662	260530	+21893
Punjab	...	1558	1558	— 189
Central Provinces	...	680	680	— 182
Ajmer-Merwara	17653	4762	22415	+ 2206
Total British Provinces	186521	98662	285183	+23728
Native States.				
Rajputana States	8271	3233	11504	— 8141
Central India States	8623	2069	10692	— 3801
Baroda	22757	14193	36950	+ 907
Bombay Native States	32563	9374	41937	+ 2655
Total Native States	72214	28869	101083	— 8380
Grand Total	258735	127531	386266	—15348

A SUGGESTED PLAGUE HOSPITAL FOR MANGALORE.

AT a meeting of the Catholic gentlemen of the Town of Mangalore, convened by Rev. Father A Muller, S. J., at the request of His Lordship Bishop A. Cavadini S. J. and D. D. Murdoch Esq., Collector of South Canara, for the purpose of concerting measures for opening a Plague Hospital and Suspect Camp for the Catholic Community of this District, dated the 7th August 1902, it was stated that the Collector had inspected the site and the plan of the Plague Hospital to be erected and had expressed himself highly pleased with both. Father Muller read a letter of the Collector in which the letter suggested a second scheme in case the Government did not see their way to adopt the first. In the first scheme Father Muller offers practically to provide, furnish and carry in a Plague Hospital providing the total number of inmates does not exceed 25; that the Catholic Community of Mangalore hand over to him Rs. 3,000 for defraying part of the above expenses, and that the Government will bear the current monthly expenses of the Hospital. The alternative scheme conditions by the Collector are that the Catholic Community is to hand over to Father Muller Rs. 3,000, one half of which is to go for purchase of the ground, erections of the various buildings and buying hospital requisites. The other half is to be kept in deposit in the Saving Bank in Fr. Muller's name to pay one-third of the current monthly expenses. The Government is also to be asked; To contribute one half of the building cost etc. or Rs 1,500 on the condition however that Government will have no claim on the ground, hospital and hospital requisites after the Plague has subsided, but these three items are to be considered Mission property to be used hereafter chiefly for infectious and contagious diseases which from time to time may invade the locality; and to pay two-third of the current monthly expenses.

The schemes were proposed to the members of the Catholic Plague Committee and General Catholic public in meeting assembled on 7th August 1902, and carried unanimously. A monthly subscription List was opened on the spot and Rs. 140 were subscribed at once.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head-quarters, Poona, 8th August, 1902,

With the approval of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, the Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—

21st Bo Infy, Capt A H D Creagh, 4th Double Coy Comdr to be offg 2nd in command, vice Capt C Burrard, on furlough, or, until further orders dated 17th May, 1902.

The Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Bo Infy—Capt A F Stewart, 4th Double Coy Comdr 16th Bo Infy to command the Depot.

19th Bo Infy—Capt W M P Wood, Double Coy Officer to be 4th Double Coy Comdr pro tem and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Political Dept vice Capt G C F Sartorius transferred to the 3rd Bo Lt Infy dated 6th July 1902.

Capt B R Daunt Double Coy Officer 22nd Bo Infy is transferred as 4th Double Coy Comdr pro tem vice Capt W M P Wood seconded dated 6th July 1902.

21st Bo Inf—Capt R L Benwell Squadn Officer 5th Bo Cav and Lieut K M Woollcombe Squadron Officer 2nd Bo Lanc are transferred as Double Coy Officers to fill existing vacancies dated 5th August 1902.

22nd Bo Infy—Capt F S Walker Double Coy Officer to be 4th Double Coy Comdr and to remain seconded whilst employed as Cantt Magte Rawal Pindi to fill an existing vacancy dated 29th July 1902.

Capt G N L Labertouche Double Coy Officer and Adjt to be 4th Double Coy Comdr protem and to remain seconded whilst employed as Adjt dated 29th July 1902.

Capt A Melvill Double Coy Officer to be 4th Double Coy Comdr pro tem vice Capt G N L Labertouch seconded dated 29th July 1902.

28th Bo Pioneers—Lieut N G B Goodfellow Double Coy Officer 4 Bo Rifles to be Double Coy Officer vice Lieut K L W Mackenzie, transferred to the 2nd Madras Infy dated 1st June 1902.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major J R Stuart is transferred from the Bo Dist to the Nagpur Dist and is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital Kamptee.

The undermentioned Offices have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymasters—Second Lieut Lieut H D Carlton 2nd Battn Royal Scots Lieut W S Smith, 2nd Battn, Suffolk Regt Second Lieut G T M Harris 1st Battn West Yorkshire Regt Second Lieut A W C Knox 2nd Battn Royal Irish Regt Lieut R D Keyworth 2nd Battn Oxfordshire Lt Infy Lieut G Thompson 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers

Lieut N G B Goodfellow 4th Bo Rifles has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps.

The following appointment has been ordered:—Captain H R Palmer Royal Garrison Arty from Adjt Royal Garrison Artily Aden to Depy Asst Adjt Genl Royal Artly Benga Command.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1900, Rs. 14,21,25,000; July 1901, Rs. 17,01,87,000; July 1902, Rs. 18,09,34,000.

EARL DE LA WARR DIVORCED.

REMARKABLE LETTER.

IN the Divorce Division, on July 18th, Sir F. Jeune had before him the petition of Countess De La Warr for the dissolution of her marriage with Earl De La Warr on the ground of his misconduct and desertion. The suit was undefended. The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, K. C., who, with Mr. Atkin, appeared for the Countess, in opening the case said Lady De La Warr petitioned for the dissolution of her marriage with her husband on the ground of his desertion and misconduct. Countess De La Warr was married on August 4, 1891, and there were three children of the marriage. Before 1898 Earl De La Warr's misconduct brought the relations between the parties to the verge of rupture, but in 1898 Earl De La Warr became involved in financial and other troubles in connection with Mr. Hooley and some of the companies with which he was afterwards associated. Countess De La Warr, with characteristic generosity, felt that that was not the time in which to leave Earl De La Warr, and she stood by him in these troubles and assisted him in every possible way, both with money and otherwise. Ultimately her kindness and chivalrous conduct to him brought about a happier state of things, and induced to better conduct on his part for a time. In June, 1900, Lord Buckhurst, the only son, was born, and there were rejoicings on the occasion. It was, however, only for a short time that these better relations were maintained, for in June, 1901, Earl De La Warr announced that he intended to leave the family home and never return to it. Early in August, 1901, when Lady De La Warr was living at Bexhill, Lord De La Warr entertained a series of large parties there without ever approaching the family home.

THE EARL'S CONFESSION.

On September 15th of that year he wrote the following letter:—Dear Munie,—Mr. Churton came to see me and wrote to me while at Bexhill, and expressed a great wish that matters should be arranged between us. I gave him no reason, and did not discuss the position with him. I only said it was impossible. I think though I must tell you why it is so, because it has been on my mind for a long time. Do you remember a lady who came to act in Bexhill in the winter under the name of Miss Turner—a tall and fair lady. We made fast friends, and she stayed with me at the Savoy, and later I stayed with her at her flat in London, and saw her often. You said you thought I had changed while you were at—That is the reason. I tried to break it off, but I cannot, and I have returned to her lately. I cannot keep it from you any longer. I have no excuse to offer; it would be useless. I hate and loathe to tell you so, and know you will loathe me for it. I have told you the truth now, so it will be something off my mind.

In Christmas week this lady, Miss Turner, was brought to the theatre at Bexhill, which was owned by Earl De La Warr, and it was this proceeding which brought matters to their present state.

On September 23rd, a letter was written by Countess De La Warr to her husband asking him to return to her, but he definitely and decidedly refused to do so. On March 19th a petition was heard before his lordship for restitution of conjugal rights and a decree made. The decree had been served on Earl De La Warr and had been disobeyed. He would be in a position to prove misconduct on many occasions with the lady in question, and if these facts were established he would ask for a decree.

LADY DE LA WARR'S EVIDENCE.

Countess De La Warr, attired quietly in black, was called, and gave evidence bearing out her counsel's statement. Before 1898 she had occasion to complain of her husband's conduct. There were troubles in connection with Mr. Hooley's companies and she assisted her husband in every way. In 1901 he made a communication to her with regard to leaving her. During the time he was in South Africa they were on affectionate terms, but on his return he arrived at Bexhill with his sister, stayed at the Hotel Metropole, and entertained his guests there. In Christmas week, 1901, Miss Turner was advertised to appear at the theatre, and she did appear.

Mr. Lyttleton: Is the theatre under the control of Lord De La Warr?—Yes.

Continuing her evidence, Countess De La Warr said she wrote to her husband to return to her, but he refused.

Miss Turner, who stated that she was an actress, said she met Lord De La Warr in December, 1900. She was then acting at Bexhill. The same month she returned to London and took a room at the Savoy, Lord De La Warr came back with her and stayed at the hotel with her, and subsequently visited her at her rooms in Tavistock Chambers.

Evidence of the service of the decree for restitution having been given his lordship pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, and gave petitioner the custody of the children.

Lord Brassey, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, the Hon. Mrs. Freeman Thomas, Mr. Freeman Thomas, M P, and the Hon. Thomas Brassey were in court during the hearing.

"DUCKING" AN OFFICER.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE AT WINDSOR BARRACKS.

A DISGRACEFUL affair took place at the Windsor Cavalry Barracks on the night of July 21 when a young officer's quarters were completely wrecked by his colleagues.

The lieutenant in question was very unpopular with his brother officers of the 2nd Life Guards because, it is stated, he lived too quiet a life to please those gentlemen.

After mess on Monday night they accordingly repaired to his quarters, which are situated on the second floor, and proceeded to smash up the contents of the room and throw them out of the window.

An officer's household goods consist of a convertible chair-bedstead, dressing chest, table chairs, boxes, etc.

Everything was broken up, and on the lawn was a heap of wreckage—furniture, carpets, etc. in fact, the whole contents of the room. The young officer, of course protested, but was absolutely powerless to prevent the wrecking. After disposing of the furniture the wreckers turned their attention to the person of their victim. It was nearly midnight, and they dragged him to the horse-trough and ducked him. They then rolled him in the dirt, and afterwards ducked him a second time. The poor young fellow had to sleep in his overcoat on the bare floor of his room.

The feeling in the ranks is one of intense indignation. The young officer was enthusiastic in his military duties, and showed every consideration for his men. He was, in consequence, very popular with all ranks except his brother commissioned officers.

In all probability a court of inquiry will be held.

The officers of the 2nd Life Guards at Windsor are feeling extremely sore at the publicity which they have brought upon themselves by the incident. An officer, who was interviewed by an "Express" representative at his residence near the barracks, characterised certain detailed statements which have appeared as gross exaggerations. "The affair", he said, "was merely a rag, and it is a thing which many young fellows have to go through when they first join a regiment. Both my brother officers and myself feel extremely annoyed at the publicity which has been given to an affair which is common to all regiments. The young officer in question is not as well liked, it is true, as some others, but the boy has himself made no complaint whatever." The troopers, on the other hand, are full of the episode, and sympathise very deeply with young Gregson. "He is a quiet sort of chap," said one of them, "and perhaps he wouldn't join in with the officers in a sporting way enough. But he takes much more interest in us men than some of the officers, and he plays cricket with us. He's a very good sort all round. The way his kit and furniture was handled was something cruel. Boots, looking-glasses, boxes, clothes—everything was hurled through the windows, and the young fellow was chased all over the green."

An old inhabitant of Windsor remembered many such cases at the Barracks.

"I remember", he said, "a young officer who was unpopular coming back to his quarters to find them completely wrecked, and occupying his bed was a young donkey with his legs tied together."

At the War Office an "Express" representative was informed that the matter had not come under their notice at all, but, notwithstanding this statement, it is known that an inquiry has been ordered.

VIENNESE SOCIETY SCANDAL.

AN "Express" telegram dated Vienna, July 23 states:—A sensational divorce case comes up for hearing here shortly. The petitioner is Herr Pollacek, and the co-respondent Count Wurmbrandt. Both are prominent in high society. On receiving the summons Count Wurmbrandt challenged Herr Pollacek to a duel. Herr Pollacek ejected the seconds from his house forcibly, and denounced Count Wurmbrandt to the police for transgressing the duelling laws. As a consequence, the Count will have to answer for this offence. Most of the witnesses in the divorce suit belong to the most exclusive set and the case excites such bitter feelings that several witnesses declared their intention of taking revolvers into court and using them. Instructions have, therefore, been issued that all witnesses shall be searched before being admitted to court.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 25

CAN WE BELIEVE WHAT WE SEE?

"Never believe your own eyes" is a phrase which must have come to the minds of most people as they have read the reports of the inquiry into the City fire. Was a jumping-sheet used or not? What can be more remarkable than the fact that for days last week a London jury was unable to obtain a satisfactory answer to this question, although the fire took place in open day light and was witnessed by hundreds of people? Yet things as incredible happen every day. A man put down a shilling—so he swears to this hour—in a restaurant and was walking away when the cashier tapped him on the shoulder, gave him eighteenpence and said: "Your change, sir." "But I only gave you a shilling" said the customer only to be assured that he had put down half a crown. For quite five minutes the two argued the point and the customer was emphatic that he had not half a crown in his pocket that day. "At any rate you gave me one just now," said the cashier, with equal assurance, and after explanations had been exhausted on both sides, the customer took the change with the remark that he had never been a thief before.

A STORY OF MR. LANG.

Four persons had seen the coin, but not two of them could agree as to what it was a moment after it had been picked up and lost among a number of other coins. None of them is quite sure that he can believe his own eyes. Nor can any of us be. Eighteen months ago a well-known man died in London, and a few days after his death a London journalist declared that he had just seen the deceased in a London club and had moreover, spoken to him. Mr. Andrew Lang once met somebody in the street whom he took for a well-known University man. He spoke to him, shook hands with him, and left him, and the next day he was startled to learn that at the very moment when he was speaking to the gentleman in the street his University friend was dying more than a hundred miles away. There is a famous case on record in which scores of witnesses declared that at a certain hour on a certain night they saw a girl in a certain county, only to be contradicted by scores of other witnesses who swore that at the same hour on the same night the girl was in another county.

IMAGINARY MOUNTAINS.

It is quite possible, as most people know, for a man to be so strongly impressed with some object that his imagination summons up to his vision scenes which do not in reality exist. An English explorer once named a range of mountains which it was afterwards found had no existence. In a thousand ways our eyes may deceive us. Those whose faith in what they see is still unshaken will be interested in trying a very simple experiment. Take a burning stick, and ask a friend to turn it round and round in the air. Your brain tells you there is only one spark but your eyes see a circle of fire as long as the stick goes round. Yet the stick can be at only one point at once, and there is no circle of light at all. The explanation is, of course, simple enough for every schoolboy to understand, but the eye certainly misleads in that it shows us something which has no existence. It is not easy to see how a whole crowd could be thus deceived as to the simple fact whether a jumping-sheet was used or not at the City fire but from another point of view the confusion is simple of explanation.

WHAT THE DUKE'S SON SAID.

Few men are absolutely to be relied upon in moments of excitement such as prevailed in Queen Victoria-street during the fire. A member of Parliament long dead was once seen to suddenly turn a somersault as he was walking alone through Hyde-park, and the only possible explanation of his queer conduct was that he was under great mental excitement. An odd little war story comes to mind as showing the strange things men are apt to do in exciting moments. A duke's eldest son, serving outside Ladysmith had a younger brother in the besieged town, and the prospect of meeting after a long absence was one of the things which kept the spirits of the two brothers buoyant during the weary months of waiting. At last there came relief and the brothers met. "Hullo, Jack!" shouted the elder, as he rushed into the town and caught sight of his brother. No other words came for a moment, and all the heir to the dukdom could think of saying next was, "Old Tom, the gardener, is dead!"

HOW EYES AND EARS DECEIVE US.

It is doubtful if ever two verbatim reports of a speech are quite alike; and speakers and reporters frequently disagree as to a certain word used by a speaker. "But I've kept my notes and they can't lie," says one only to find on referring to both note books that each has written down a different word. One remembers a singular instance in the Law Courts, where Lord Russell once made a short speech of such interest that every newspaper in England reported it. It was only eight lines long but there was in London alone eight different versions of the speech. The camera which has learned to lie very badly of late years, has some excuse, after all, when eyes and ears will treacherously deceive us.

THE PREMIER'S CHAIR.

The office of Prime Minister, to which reference is made above, was not established even among politicians without some difficulty and the discussion as to whether the post is or is not a recognised part of the Constitution, brings to mind a capital story which used to be told by Sir George Grey. It was in the days of small Cabinets when members would "drop in, with the newspapers in their hands, and take a chair, here or there as the case might be." A quite large Cabinet being once created—some time, Sir George Grey believed, in the early Victorian era—the Premier suggested that they had better sit formally round a table and the members agreeing the Prime Minister moved to take his seat in the chair at the head of the table. He had hardly sat down, however, when a colleague took up a chair, placed it beside the Premier's and sat down in it saying, "There is no such thing as a President of the Cabinet!"

WHAT IS A PRIME MINISTER?

What is a Prime Minister? Most of us have some idea of the position of the first statesman in England but the definition of a man who has held the office has a peculiar interest. "The Prime Minister," says Lord Rosebery, the youngest Premier of our time, "is technically, and practically the chairman of an executive committee of the Privy Council, or rather perhaps, of Privy Councillors the influential foreman of an executive jury. His power is mainly personal, the power of individual influence. That influence whatever it may be, he has to exert in many directions before he can have his way. He has to deal with the Sovereign, with the Cabinet with Parliament and with public opinion all of them potent factors in their various kinds and degrees. To the popular eye however, heedless of these restrictions, he represents universal power; he is spoken of as if he had only to lay down his views of policy and adhere to them. That is very far from being the case."

WHAT A PREMIER MUST DO.

Lord Rosebery's description of the position of a Prime Minister in his Cabinet is particularly apropos just now. It is not merely that Prime Minister has only a personal influence and no official power, but all his colleagues he must convince, and some he may have to cajole—"a harassing laborious, and ungracious task" says Lord Rosebery. "Nor is it," adds the Premier, "only his colleagues that he has to deal with—he has to masticate their pledges, given before they joined him; he has to blend their public utterances, to fuse as well as may be all this into the policy of the Government; for these various records must be reconciled, or glossed, or obliterated. Machinery liable to so many grains of sand requires obviously all the skill and vigilance of the best conceivable engineer. And yet without the external support of his Cabinet he is disarmed. The resignation of a colleague, however relatively insignificant is a storm signal."

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

Lord Salisbury has remained an active figure on the stage for nearly half a century, but there was a moment at which many people must have thought his political life was over when the ex-Premier was, but halfway through it. It was the moment when Charing-cross was excited by a newsboy shouting "Resignation of Lord Salisbury!" within a day or two of the return from Berlin. Such an announcement created a greater sensation at the time, amid all the enthusiasm of "Peace with Honour," than it could have possibly done to-day; but those who hurriedly bought the boy's papers found no startling news support his cry—until the ingenious vendor pointed in triumph to an item stating that "Lord Salisbury has resigned the Chairmanship of the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions!"

LITTLE THINGS AND GREAT.

The confounding of little things with great ones has many times led to awkward situations. Five years ago a familiar sheet of "flimsy" reached a provincial newspaper with one sentence written upon it in glaring letters, stating that —— had committed suicide that morning in the Highlands. The name was that of a famous man in the Church of Scotland, and the news fell like a thunderbolt on the sub-editor's desk until a second telegram subdued the excitement by describing the suicide as a "local doctor." Lord Salisbury was once the subject of a "tape" incident which excited a London newspaper office a few years ago. "Sudden death of Lord Salisbury" was the message which startled the sub-editors, and then, by an odd perversity, the machine paused. Nobody ever waited for the next word with more suppressed excitement than a little group about the "tape"; and when it came the type printed this: "'s gardener."

WRITERS AND READERS.

An English navigator in the service of the Dutch East India Company discovered in 1609 the Hudson River in America. He was Henry Hudson, and that he named the river after himself is a proof that he was proud of the achievement. In the Royal Museum at the Hague there is an old document relating to his adventures, one passage reading as follows:—"The natives, or Indians, on his first coming there regarded the ship with mighty wonder, and looked upon it as a sea monster, and declared that such a ship or people had never before been there." A book describing the Hudson from ocean to source is about to be published by Messrs. Putnam. The author is Mr. Edgar Mayhew Bacon, and he has succeeded in obtaining numerous pictures illustrating the most picturesque points.

Morang's Annual Register of Canadian affairs is a new publication which will be issued in this country by Messrs. Sampson Low. Here it should have quite as valuable a book of reference as in the Dominion, though it is curious that a work on similar lines has not previously been published. The object of Morang's register, which is edited by Mr. Castell Hopkins, is to describe the annual development of Canadian interests and to supply a yearly historical record of Canadian affairs. It may be added that Mr. George N. Morang, who gives his name to the book, is a prominent publisher in Toronto.

Mr. John Murray has in the press a thrilling story of adventures by a young Englishman who went from San Francisco round Cape Horn to Liverpool in a four-masted windjammer. The title of the book is Round the Horn before the Mast, and the author is Mr. A. Basil Lubbock. He was at Eton, where he distinguished himself as a cricketer. Shortly after leaving the famous college he went to Klondike, but he did not stop there long, and to get home he signed articles on this sailing vessel, and lived the life of an ordinary seaman. His experiences were varied, and should make good reading.

A history of the Old Bailey and Newgate has been written by Mr. Charles Gordon, and will be published in the autumn by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The volume deals with all the famous—and infamous—people who have been confined within the stone walls of the historic building about to be pulled down, and it will contain about 150 illustrations.

To his series of Handbooks of Practical Gardening Mr. John Lane will add next month a volume dealing with the strawberry, written by Mr. Edwing Beckett, of Aldenham Park. Chapters will be included relating to the cultivation of the raspberry, blackberry, loganberry, and Japanese wineberry. Among other forthcoming additions to this series may be mentioned Herbs, by Lady Rosalind Northcote, Bees, by Mr. Charles Harrison, and Daffodils, by the Rev. Eugene Bourne.

– A new edition of the writings of Bishop Andrewes is to be published during the autumn. He was a great English prelate of the sixteenth century, and a native of Barking. Queen Elizabeth made him Dean of Westminster, and he wrote eloquently "In defence of the right of princes over ecclesiastical assemblies." Bishop Andrewes, as he subsequently became, was at once a scholar, an orator, and a statesman. What he touched he influenced, but his legacy to modern times is his writings. They made eight volumes, or more, when he issued them, but the present edition will be put into less space.

Canon Newbolt dedicates his new book "to the devoted clergy of the diocese of London, whose blemishes are the dust of labour and their scars the wounds of conflict." The work is entitled "Priestly Blemishes, or Some Secret Hindrances to the Realisation of Priestly Ideals," and it is based on the lectures he delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral last Lent. "It is a day," says Canon Newbolt in his preface, "when many hard and unjust things are being said about the clergy, but surely it is in itself an indication of no ordinary earnestness in the spiritual life that so large a number of hard-worked, busy, active men should be found ready to gather together to think over subjects such as these.

Mr. Jonathan Nield's Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales, which was published only a few weeks ago, has had so large a sale that Mr. Elkin Mathews is arranging for the immediate issue of a second edition, which will contain indices of authors and titles. The value of the book will thus be increased.

Two volumes are about to be added to the series known as the Vigo Cabinet, and they come, curiously enough, from the pens of a sister and brother. Mr. Wilfred Wilson Gibson, a Northumbrian, whose previous work, Urlyn the Harper, won the admiration of Mr. Swinburne, has completed a new garland of verse, which he calls The Queen's Vigil. His sister is putting the finishing touches to a companion volume, to be entitled The Burden of Love.

A little book describing the making of the American Army officer, his studies, discipline and amusements, is shortly to be published by Messrs. Putnam. It is called Life at West Point, and has been written by Mr. H. Irving Hancock, an introduction being supplied by the superintendent of that academy, Colonel Albert Mills. The American Sandhurst was planned in 1776, but it was not until 1812 that it was actually established. The volume will contain twenty-five full-page illustrations, one of them being a panoramic view of the institution.

The Withy Wood is the title of a book written by Miss F. M. Whitehead which Messrs. Skeffington will publish in October.—Mr. John Hassall, R. I., is illustrating Alick's Adventures, a book which will be published this autumn by Messrs. Longmans.—For next month's "Scribner" Mr. Rudyard Kipling has written a story entitled Wireless.—Helen Mathers new novel, to be called Honey, will be published by Messrs. Methuen on September 4. The same date is fixed by this firm for the issue of a new collection of stories by Q.—The translation by M. Lafcadio Hearn of Theophile Gautier's One of Cleopatra's Nights is to be published by Messrs. Isbister in the autumn.—Mrs. Alexander's death lends a pathetic interest to her novel Stronger than Love, to be published on Monday. The volume was in the printer's hands when the news of its author's decease was announced.—Lucas Cleeve's new novel is entitled The Man in the Street. It will be issued in the autumn by Mr. Fisher Unwin.—Mr. William Le. Queux's new novel The Tickencote Treasure, will be published by Messrs. Newnes.

The new illustrated edition of Kenneth Grahame's Dream Days will be published this autumn by Mr. John Lane. The pictures are by Mr. Maxfield Parrish.—A new volume of poems by Mr. Henry Newbolt, entitled The Sailing of the Longships and Other Poems, will be published by Mr. John Murray this autumn.—A history of the famous families of New York, written by Miss M. A. Hamm, is to be issued in two volumes by Messrs. Putnam.—Mr. Jack B. Yeats's new miniature drama is called The Treasure of the Garden. It will be published by Mr. Elkin Mathews.—Messrs. Isbister will publish this month, under the title of The Empire's Greeting, a collection of Coronation odes. The volume will be adorned with a series of full-page designs, allegorical of the different parts of the Empire, by Mr. James Allan Duncan.—Mr. Bernard McEvoy's impressions of a tour between Toronto and the Pacific will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low next week. The volume is entitled From the Great Lakes to the Wide West.

The centenary anniversary of the birthday of Alexandre Dumas "pere" fell on Thursday. It seems highly unnecessary to attempt to add anything in the way of gratitude and praise for his gifts to what has been so sympathetically and bountifully said by a distinguished line of English eulogists from Thackeray to Stevenson and Mr. Lang, whose words still ring in the ears of all appreciative English readers. Nor is it at all necessary to explain the interest of the occasion to that tiresome abstraction—the man in the street—because the author of Monte Cristo and the Musketeers is one of the half dozen or so of eminent French writers whose name is perfectly familiar to him, and perhaps the only one whose works are at all familiar to him. Moreover, the present generation has seen Dumas receiving the sincerest form of flattery—imitation—from a whole section of its own popular novelists. But while gratitude is due to these late English historical novelists who are his disciples for having a story to tell and telling it with vigour and resource, it must be admitted that they have generally lacked just that sparkle and spirit of irrepressible buoyancy which make the master's narrative not only run but dance.

Dumas has hardly received such hearty eulogy from critics of similar eminence in his own country. English admirers of Dumas may perhaps be helped to an understanding of their attitude by remembering the depreciation of Byron by eminent English critics of poetry, and comparing it with the high position held by Byron in the estimation of foreign readers and critics. But all French critics have put Dumas in the front rank of the great romantic fight and have shown themselves more sensible than English critics of his great influence in the history of the modern theatre.

The "Bangkok Times" records that a law for the better regulation and government of the Buddhist priesthood in Siam has received the Royal sanction. A hierarchy of priests is arranged, with a council of four at the head. Educational work by the priests is prescribed.

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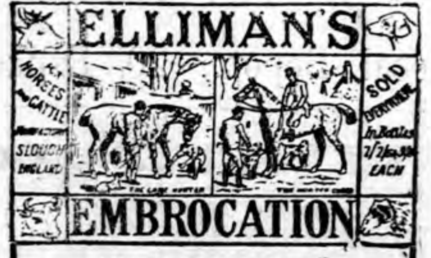

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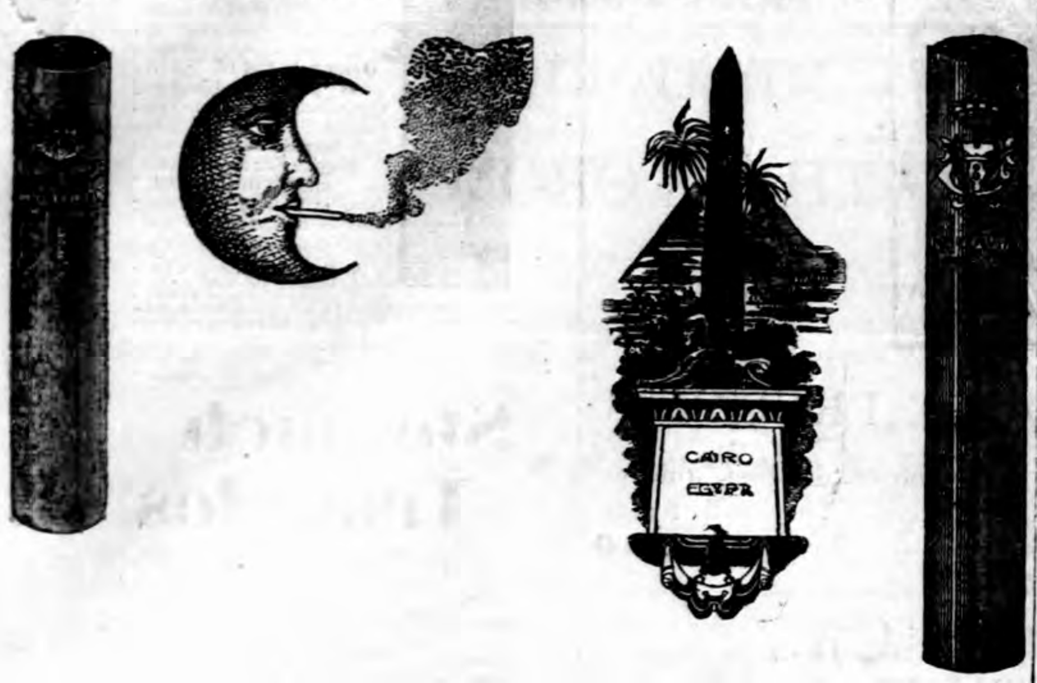

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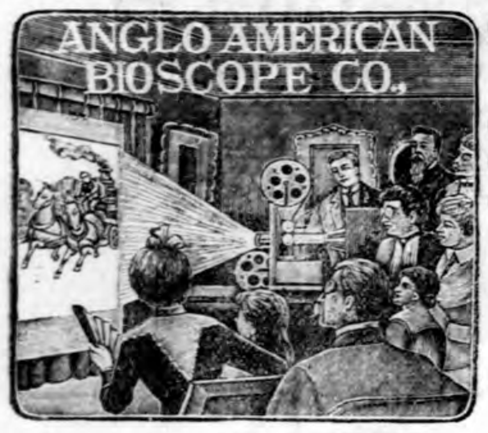

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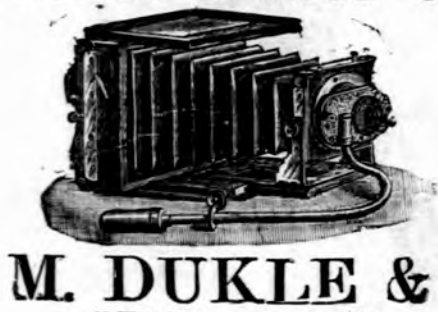

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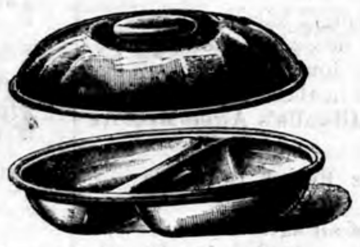
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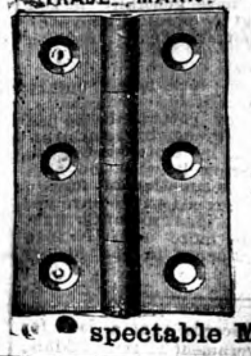

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